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Via's Toll Cyclone, Food Put 10,000

INDIA, (AP)—Flooded areas covering hundreds of miles of southeast India, and tidal waves caused by the cyclone, have killed at least 10,000 people.

The Times of India said that as many as 10,000 people in the coastal state of Orissa were washed away by the storm. They said that thousands of persons were killed.

The cyclone, which was in the area when the storm was visible under a sea of clouds, was seen by a small, marshy strip surrounded by a shallow lagoon.

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Robert and Jeanne-Cora Smit, who were found dead in their home, with their children, Robert and Lisa.

S. African Financier-Politician And Wife Found Slain in Home

JOHANNESBURG, Nov. 23 (UPI)—Robert Smit, a prominent financier and Nationalist party candidate, and his wife were found dead in their home near here today, both of them shot and stabbed.

Mr. Smit, former executive director of the International Monetary Fund, was tipped to become the next minister of finance.

A postmortem examination showed Mr. Smit, 44, and his wife, Jeanne-Cora, were both shot three times. He was stabbed once in the back and she 14 times.

The police found the letters "RAU" and "TEM" spray-painted in large red letters in the living room and on the refrigerator. Authorities offered no interpretation of the letters.

There was no evidence of a break-in or robbery. Mr. Smit, a former Rhodes Scholar at Oxford, joined the NNP in 1971. He returned here in 1975 and served for a year as director of finance in the Treasury before resigning to become managing director of Standard Bank.

He represented South Africa at the 1984 United Nations General Conference on Trade and Development and at the 1987 talks of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.

Mr. Smit was regarded as a strong favorite to defeat his Progressive Federal party opponent in next Wednesday's election.

Dayan Says War Still Egypt's Option; Sadat and Syria Both Assailed by Iraq

Blow to Anti-Cairo Drive

BEIRUT, Nov. 23 (UPI)—Arab attempts to piece together an alliance against Egypt in the wake of President Anwar Sadat's weekend visit to Israel suffered a blow today when Iraq coupled an attack on Mr. Sadat with an angry condemnation of Syria.

Meanwhile, Syria and the Palestine Liberation Organization announced plans to counter the effects of Mr. Sadat's initiative.

[Layba, calling Mr. Sadat's trip to Israel "the visit of shame and treason," confirmed today that it had broken diplomatic relations with Egypt and closed its airspace and territorial waters to planes and ships serving Egypt, the Associated Press reported, quoting the Layba news agency.]

"The Arab masses now pouring out their wrath at Sadat's crime have not forgotten the crimes of the revisionist Syrian regime," Baghdad's state-controlled daily Al Kawra said. "Syria's motives in attacking the Sadat visit are suspect."

Diplomats said the success of any effective anti-Egyptian front among the Arabs would depend on the suspension of perennial bickering among rival states like Syria and Iraq. They said the Iraqi broadcast at Syria indicated the task might be virtually impossible.

Key Member Iraq would be a key member of any hard-line alliance, since other radical regimes, like Libya and Algeria, are thousands of miles from the main Arab war front with Israel. Iraq borders Syria, a key "confrontation" state with the Israelis.

The Iraqi press attack occurred as Syria and the PLO announced that three joint teams would travel to Libya, Saudi Arabia and Moscow to drum up widespread opposition to Mr. Sadat's initiative, which produced an effective verbal non-aggression pact between the two prime Middle East adversaries.

Later, the official PLO news agency reported that the PLO "foreign minister," Farouk Kaddumi, slated as PLO envoy in the joint team to go to Moscow, had arrived in the Soviet capital for talks on "the current dangerous situation."

The announced intention for a Syrian and PLO team to visit Saudi Arabia was seen as especially important. The Saudis, backing both Egypt and Syria, would be a key to any cohesive Arab campaign against Mr. Sadat's peace initiative. But Beirut diplomats believed Riyadh would not back such a move.

Syria and the PLO emerged (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

Occupied Arab Lands Are Seen as Key

JERUSALEM, Nov. 23 (UPI)—Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan said today that President Anwar Sadat of Egypt made it clear that the Arabs retain the option to resume war in the Middle East as long as Israel occupies Arab territory.

Mr. Sadat maintains that the state of war between Israel and Egypt will end once Israel pulls back from the territory it captured in the 1967 Middle East war. Mr. Dayan said at a news briefing. He said that Mr. Sadat's trip

forced an hour of decision on Israel. Elaborating on this point in a television interview, Mr. Dayan said Israel should re-evaluate, but not revise, its positions on its future borders and on the Palestinian issue because of the Sadat visit.

"We must establish our bottom line so that we do not cause peace negotiations to fail. Negotiation is around the corner, at least with Egypt," he said.

Mr. Dayan spoke two days after Mr. Sadat's departure from Israel and on the eve of a Cabinet session at which Prime Minister Menachem Begin will review his talks with the Egyptian leader.

Mr. Sadat and Mr. Begin said publicly that they agreed to end the state of war between the two countries and resolve the conflict between them through peaceful means.

Warns Against Optimism Mr. Dayan warned Israeli against taking too optimistic view of the outcome of Mr. Sadat's historic visit.

"Even the insensitive cannot understand their [the Egyptian] approach to our holding conquered land—it is not more war and conquered territory," he said.

"His [Sadat's] 'No more war does not exist,' he said, adding 'Let us not paint this state as a messianic. There will not be disarmament while we remain in the Sinai, the Golan and the Jordan Valley. As long as we hold these lands the Arab military option remains in force.'"

Mr. Dayan said however that "I don't see us leaving without a peace treaty."

The foreign minister said Israel presented to Mr. Sadat had been the same position as that in the (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

Closes 2 Offices in Cairo Egypt Expels 3 Palestinian Aides

By Christopher S. Wren

CAIRO, Nov. 23 (NYT)—The Egyptian government has closed two Palestinian offices in Cairo and expelled three ranking officials in apparent retaliation for criticism of President Anwar Sadat's recent trip to Israel.

According to Palestinian sources, the Information Center of the Palestine Liberation Organization and the local office of el-Fatah, its largest guerrilla group, were shut and sealed off by Egyptian police. In addition, the head of the PLO's Cairo office, Gamal Sulayman; his deputy, Haroun Rashid; and el-Fatah's Cairo representative, Rebbi Awad, were deported today to Beirut.

The moves against the Palestinian presence, which enjoys quasi-diplomatic status here, was the sharpest response so far to the denunciation of Mr. Sadat by the Palestinian movement, although it did not appear to preclude a formal break with the PLO itself. Last week, the government shut the Cairo-based Voice of Palestine radio station after it assailed the visit. The station has been closed twice before and later allowed to reopen. Meanwhile, Cairo's defense of the

Decision Said to Bar Issue at Vienna Talks

Victory Seen for U.S. Neutron-Arms Backers

By Walter Pincus

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23 (UPI)—Sharply divided presidential national security advisers have agreed at a White House meeting to keep the issue of neutron weapons from discussion at the current European troop-reduction talks in Vienna.

The decision was a victory for proponents of the new generation of weapons, principally the Pentagon, and some staff members of the National Security Council.

President Carter has made no decision on neutron bomb production and reports he has decided against raising the subject in U.S.-Soviet talks on European troop reductions are inaccurate, White House Press Secretary Jody Powell said today, according to UPI.

Mr. Powell said the Washington Post article reporting a victory for proponents of the new generation of weapons was based on "leaks... evidently designed to influence policy." He said those leaks involved inaccurate and misleading information, UPI reported.

Mr. Powell said the neutron bomb review process is "still under way."

At the meeting, held a week ago, governmental opponents of the weapon, mainly in the State Department and Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, urged that the United States offer to halt neutron-weapon production as part of its negotiating position in the Vienna talks.

Such a position, in all likelihood, would have been accepted not only by the Warsaw Pact countries but by some North Atlantic Treaty Organization countries as well, where the neutron-weapon issue has stirred sharp political controversy.

U.S. Air Force Lifts Barracks Sex Barrier

RAMSTEIN, West Germany, Nov. 23 (AP)—The U.S. Air Force in Europe has lifted the sex barrier in dormitories for 90 days to give its men and women "the opportunity to prove they are mature enough to enjoy the privilege."

An Air Force spokesman said that airmen and women are allowed to visit each other in their dormitories "since Nov. 15 from 5:30 p.m. to 10 p.m. weekdays and 1 p.m. to 10 p.m. over weekends."

USAF Commander-in-Chief Gen. William Evans was quoted by the armed forces newspaper Stars and Stripes as saying that "it wasn't a snap judgment... The question of room visitations came up in my discussions with young airmen."

Written reports and a secret vote taken by dormitory occupants at the end of the test period will help decide whether the visiting privileges will be made permanent, Gen. Evans said.

Under current plans, neutron versions of a missile warhead with a 55-mile range and an 8-inch artillery shell with a 20-mile range would be deployed by NATO forces in Western Europe. (Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

Heavy Fighting Reported Somalis Said to Penetrate Defenses of Key Ogaden City

NAIROBI, Nov. 23 (Reuters)—Somali attackers today penetrated Ethiopia's mountain city of Harar in a battle that could be decisive in the four-month-old war for control of the Ogaden desert, diplomatic sources said.

The sources, in Addis Ababa, the Ethiopian capital, were in telephone contact with Harar. The diplomatic sources said that a woman living in Harar reported fierce street fighting in the city. She gave no indication of the kind of forces involved—infantry, armor or artillery.

First Such Report Heavy fighting has for some days been reported raging in the rugged mountains outside Harar, but today's report was the first of fighting in the 1,000-year-old city, the diplomats said.

In the Somali capital of Mogadishu, Abdullahi Hassan Mohammed, secretary-general of the Western Somalia Liberation Front, told newsmen: "Although we get information only slowly from the front, we know there is heavy and fierce fighting going on both around and inside Harar."



VISIT TO A SHRINE—West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt (at right) with an aide visiting the former Nazi concentration camp at Auschwitz. Behind him are, at left, Polish Premier Piotr Juraszewicz and Communist party leader Edward Gierek.

On Normalization of Relations

S., Vietnam to Renew Paris Talks Dec. 7-10

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23 (UPI)—State Department said today that the United States and Vietnam will meet in Paris next month for their first talks since the end of the Vietnam war at exploring the possibility of establishing normal relations.

The United States and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam agreed to meet in Paris 7-10 for further talks on aspects for normalization relations between the two sides.

The talks were expected to be held at a convenient time and place and would be held at a convenient time and place and would be held at a convenient time and place.

Schmidt, Visiting Auschwitz, Makes Conciliation Plea

AUSCHWITZ, Poland, Nov. 23 (Reuters)—West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt today visited the Nazi Auschwitz concentration camp, where an estimated 4 million inmates died, and appealed for further reconciliation between Poles and Germans.

Mr. Schmidt, who laid a wreath at the Auschwitz Memorial during a stopover on a five-day visit to Poland, said nothing could undo the Nazi tyranny of the past but the Germans of today are not guilty of the crimes committed at Auschwitz.

He said: "No young German need feel inhibited when he meets a young Pole. But he must know what has been committed in the name of Germany."

The West German leader will have further talks with Polish party chief Edward Gierek and will visit the Baltic port of Gdansk.

U.S. Affirms Hope for Geneva; Kissinger Criticizes Its Stand

By Bernard Gwertzman

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23 (NYT).—The Carter administration reaffirmed its view that an overall Middle East peace settlement should be negotiated at a Geneva conference, but the stand was challenged by former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, who said: "The United States should not tie itself to any one particular formula."

The administration's view was enunciated by Warren Christopher, the acting secretary of state, in a speech at a San Francisco convention of the Union of American Hebrew Congregations. In what officials described as a major policy declaration, Mr. Christopher said that President Anwar Sadat of Egypt and Prime Minister Menachem Begin of Israel "have taken action to prove their determination to work for an overall settlement."

"They want to get to the forum which already exists for that purpose—the Geneva Middle East peace conference—where all the parties can be represented and peace treaties can be negotiated dealing with all the issues that separate Arabs and Israelis," he said.

Mr. Christopher, who as deputy secretary of state is in charge while Secretary Cyrus Vance is in South America, said: "What we know from the events of the past few days gives us hopes that the momentum for reconvening that conference can continue to build."

Mr. Kissinger, in a television interview, said: "With respect to going to Geneva, it's important to know whether we want to negotiate something or to ratify something."

"I think Geneva as a ratification forum can be very useful," he declared. "As much as possible, it [a settlement] should be negotiated ahead of time."

The former secretary said that the United States should seek to arrange direct negotiations, separate from Geneva, between Israel and the Arab parties, like those held by Mr. Sadat and Mr. Begin in Jerusalem over the weekend. Mr. Kissinger, who appeared

on the NBC "Today" program in his function as a consultant to the network, has in recent weeks begun speaking out more forcefully on the Middle East and has made clear his disagreement with several aspects of the administration's approach.

Mr. Kissinger's decision to make public his doubts about the administration's policies—after months of talking about them primarily in private—is given wide attention because of his background as the negotiator of the preliminary Israeli accords with Egypt and Syria after the 1973 Middle East war.

Although Mr. Kissinger has no political base, his known unhappiness with the administration's emphasis on Geneva, its courting of Soviet cooperation in the region, and its stand in favor of a Palestinian entity has been welcomed by Israelis and their supporters.

The Carter administration has emphasized the importance of trying to get the Soviet Union co-chairman with the United States of the Geneva conference, to cooperate in a constructive way in the negotiations on resuming the conference.

Mr. Kissinger said yesterday, however, that the United States should act "pretty much on its own" in seeking to bring about direct contacts in the Middle East.

When asked about possible Soviet reaction to such a U.S. program, he replied: "If the Soviet Union genuinely wants peace, it should welcome it." But, he added, "the Soviet Union has been responsible for most of the crises in the area."

"I would certainly not enhance the position of the Soviet Union at this point," he declared. "It isn't necessary."

Envoy's Interviews

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23 (AP).—U.S. ambassadors are meeting with President Sadat and Prime Minister Begin to get first-hand assessments of their meeting in Jerusalem, a spokesman for the State Department said today.

Pregnant Defector Beams Back Spaced-Out Spoor From Siberia

MOSCOW, Nov. 23 (AP).—A pregnant polar bear that strayed across the ice of the Bering Strait is wandering somewhere in Siberia, Western officials here say. They know she is there because a space satellite is keeping track of her. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service experts in Barrow, Alaska, had attached a special radio transmitter to the animal as part of a study of the migratory habits of polar bears.

The bear crossed from Alaska to the Soviet Union recently and the transmitter is still beaming her position to a U.S. satellite, the officials said.

The U.S. scientists have written to their Soviet counterparts asking for their help in tracking the bear, or for permission to follow the trail into Siberia themselves to check the bear's condition and recover their radio transmitter.

3 Palestinian Aides Expelled And 2 Offices Shut by Egypt

(Continued from Page 1)

can't new agreements with Israel. The details of the Palestinian expulsions remained scarce in the absence of official Egyptian confirmation today. It was reported previously that 15 Palestinians, including 5 women, had been

expelled, but Egyptian officials said they could give no number. An apparent motive for the expulsions was to warn Palestinians not to try to agitate here against Mr. Sadat's policies. Roughly 30,000 Palestinians are reported to live in Egypt.

Egyptian newspapers today called upon the other Arab states to halt their criticism and support the new peace initiative. "Those who have denounced and condemned, and those who have lost insight and sound judgment, must come into line once again to face up to the next phase before it is too late," the authoritative daily Al-Ahram said. According to Cairo's leading political role in the region, it further noted that "without Egypt, there could not be any peace. Without Egypt, there could not be Arabism."

Quake Kills 50, Hurts Hundreds In Argentina

BUENOS AIRES, Nov. 23 (AP).—An earthquake rocked western Argentina early today, killing at least 50 persons, injuring hundreds and demolishing many buildings, the government said. The quake registered 7 on the Richter scale, one which a tremor rated at 8.5 is considered "very devastating." It struck hardest near San Juan, a wine-growing and agricultural city of 500,000 situated near the Chilean border 800 miles northwest of here.

The tremors were felt in Buenos Aires as well as in Chile, Brazil and Peru. No serious damages or casualties were reported in the other countries.

The official news agency Telam said that 80 per cent of the dwellings in rural communities on the outskirts of San Juan were demolished when the quake hit at 6:28 a.m. The heaviest damage and most casualties occurred in Caucete, a rural town of 30,000 situated 18 miles northwest of San Juan, Telam said.

The government ordered emergency flights of medical supplies into the affected province. Planes were diverted to smaller fields in the area because the quake cracked the San Juan airport's runways.

Indonesia to Free Reds

JAKARTA, Nov. 23 (UPI).—An Indonesian security official said today that 10,000 Communist political prisoners are scheduled for release in mid-December.

expelled, but Egyptian officials said they could give no number. An apparent motive for the expulsions was to warn Palestinians not to try to agitate here against Mr. Sadat's policies. Roughly 30,000 Palestinians are reported to live in Egypt.

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France Issues Belated Praise Of Sadat Trip

PARIS, Nov. 23 (UPI).—The government voiced belated satisfaction today over Egyptian President Anwar Sadat's trip to Israel.

A statement after President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing's regular Wednesday Cabinet meeting said that Mr. Sadat's trip showed that hostility and distrust between Egypt and Israel could be ended. Last week the French withheld all official comment on the event and declined to sign a joint European Economic Community message saluting Mr. Sadat's "courageous and constructive initiative."

In Brussels yesterday, however, the foreign ministers of all the Common Market nations praised Mr. Sadat's trip. The delayed French reaction reflected a long-standing policy of cultivating close relations with the Arab states while holding Israel at arm's length.

As Only Route for Resuming Mideast Role Moscow Still Wants Geneva Conference Held

By David K. Shipler

MOSCOW, Nov. 23 (NYT).—The Soviet Union still wants the Geneva conference on the Middle East reconvened but apparently is worried that last week-end's visit to Israel by President Anwar Sadat of Egypt has damaged the prospects of negotiations by deepening the split in the Arab ranks.

According to Soviet press reports and the private remarks of Soviet officials, the Russians remain highly interested in a Geneva meeting because they see it as virtually the only channel for regaining a significant role in Middle East diplomacy.

It is not known, however, if they have urged their radical Arab friends in Syria, Algeria, the Palestine Liberation Organization and elsewhere to moderate their positions and help get all

Dayan Warns On Optimism

(Continued from Page 1)

draft treaty taken to Washington last summer. It offered substantial Israeli withdrawal from the Sinai and the Golan Heights and declared Israel's readiness to give some autonomy to residents of the West Bank while retaining military control over the area.

Mr. Dayan said there was no change in Israel's position regarding Palestinian representation at a reconvened Geneva peace conference. Israel does not want a known member of the Palestine Liberation Organization to take part.

He denied reports that Israel might make a unilateral withdrawal from Sinai or reduce its forces in the area as a gesture to Mr. Sadat.

Hour of Decision

Mr. Dayan said the Sadat mission forced upon Israel "an hour of decision."

"Suddenly we need a decision. If matters progress—maybe they won't—we will have to go to negotiations to see if agreement is possible."

"The question is what we're ready to accept and what we're not. The political parties and the government will have to crystallize their positions," he said. Mr. Dayan said the agreement between Mr. Sadat and Mr. Begin to continue their dialogue did not mean there could be any cultural or commercial ties. Newspaper reports suggested there would be secret follow-up meetings between Israeli and Egyptian officials outside the Middle East.

He defended Israel's reluctance to respond to Mr. Sadat's bold gesture with an equally bold move on the ground that such an action might isolate Egypt in the Arab world.

Iraq Assails Sadat, Syria

(Continued from Page 1)

from daylong strategy sessions in Damascus late yesterday to call on all "progressive Arabs" to give full military and political backing to a Syrian-PLO drive against Mr. Sadat.

In a lengthy communiqué, the Syrians and Palestinians called for the Egyptian populace and army to "confront this national treason." But the statement did not indicate what action Egypt's civilians and soldiers were asked to take.

Iraq's press comment was the first attack on Syria since Mr. Sadat's weekend visit to Israel, the first by any Arab leader to the Jewish state.

Al-Thawra—echoing newspapers in Syria and throughout the Arab world—bitterly attacked the Sadat trip as a "treacherous step."

But the newspaper said this would not dull opposition to "Arab reactionaries led by Syria... trying to cheat the Arab masses once again."

Syria and Iraq are led by rival moderate and radical factions of the Ba'ath Socialist party. The two countries in recent months have traded charges of involvement in bombings and other terrorist acts.

The Iraqi newspaper editorial was carried by the official Iraqi news agency. Meanwhile, the press in Kuwait said Mr. Sadat's visit to Israel had created deep splits among the Arabs yet yielded no tangible results. In a tacit call for moderation among Mr. Sadat's critics, the daily Al-Qabas said, "History will put Sadat on trial and not the Arab nations."

In a related development, the Damascus radio said Algerian President Houari Boumedienne, a sharp critic of the Sadat visit, was expected to visit both the Syrian capital and Baghdad in the near future.

the parties to the bargaining table. Before the Sadat trip, Moscow reportedly was telling Western diplomats that without fanfare it had asked the PLO to make certain protocol concessions to facilitate talks in Geneva, where the Palestinians have insisted on being seated as equal negotiators. Israel has resisted such PLO representation, and suggestions have been made in the West for alternatives, such as a Palestinian delegation including only a low-level PLO member.

Decline of Leverage

Moscow's leverage in the Middle East declined sharply after President Sadat expelled Soviet advisers from Egypt in 1972 and former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger maneuvered between Israel and some of the Arab states to minimize Soviet participation in indirect discussions between the sides.

Washington's tactics changed when the Carter administration took office. Attempts were begun to bring Moscow back into the diplomacy, and on Oct. 1 a joint Soviet-U.S. statement was issued in support of a Geneva conference, where Moscow could play a role in shaping a peace settlement.

Consequently, the dramatic Sadat visit was seen here as a potential threat to Soviet interests. As one Western envoy said, the Russians "can't see how this really moves the parties toward Geneva, which is the only way they can get back in the act."

In addition, the Russians "have a deep distrust of Mr. Sadat, for obvious reasons," the envoy said. And finally, the talks between the Egyptian President and Prime Minister Menachem Begin of Israel were viewed here as a possible substitute for a Geneva meeting. Any Egyptian-Israeli agreement would mean the exclusion of Moscow's clients among the Arabs.

The Soviet leadership has, however, avoided taking a clear stand against the Sadat visit. The initial reaction of the official

press was to quote the most unfavorable Arab criticisms, a normal tactic when the Kremlin has an opinion but is not yet ready to formulate its own statements.

As the days went on and President Sadat went to Jerusalem, spoke before the Israeli Knesset, met with Prime Minister Begin and returned to Cairo, the Soviet Union refrained from issuing an analysis of its own, preferring to rely on the complaints of others.

Under a headline calling the Sadat trip "capitulation," Tass expressed fear that the United States was "doing everything to edge Cairo on to separate talks

and Arab Arab's break underground the United Arab states." But an insider explained, the press agency's attack minimum required of a view of the strong reaction Arab friends.

In another dispatch, Tass reported Israel's "tremendous efforts toward replacing comprehensive Middle East peace with bilateral deals Arab countries, hoping to Geneva peace conference approval of the agreement pared outside it."



POLITICAL MESSAGE—Israeli youths display one of the T-shirts with a message put on sale in Israel for the visit of Egyptian President Anwar Sadat.

According to U.S. Assessments

Israeli Arms Edge Called Sadat Trip Factor

By George C. Wilson

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23 (UPI).—Egypt is so far behind Israel militarily that the Sadat mission to Israel could be put under the heading of desperation diplomacy, according to some U.S. government assessments.

Egyptian President Anwar Sadat's forces are at least a year from regaining the military strength they had in October, 1973, when they launched an attack across the Suez Canal and into the Sinai Desert, according to U.S. estimates.

And even if Mr. Sadat was given a year to improve his forces while the Israeli military remained as it is now, these officials said, the Egyptian forces still would be much weaker compared to the Israelis than they were four years ago.

Since the 1973 war, the Israelis have moved far ahead of Egypt not only in quantity of weapons but in quality as well. Egypt—even if it had unlimited money for arms—is at least five years from obtaining the sophisticated technology that the Israeli forces already possess, according to the estimates.

Laser Device

The Israeli technological edge includes laser-aiming devices that enable a tank to destroy the enemy with the first shot, a wide variety of electronic jamming equipment to block communications and foil anti-aircraft missiles, and advanced vision devices so that gunners and tankers can operate at night.

Also, because of U.S. military aid at the rate of about \$2 billion a year, Israel has purchased air force planes far better equipped than before for deep penetration raids into Egypt.

This long-range penetration force, which threatens Egyptian ports and industries, consists of U.S.-built F-4 fighter-bombers, land-range F-15 fighters, and tankers to refuel them in flight. In contrast, U.S. analysts asserted, Mr. Sadat's ground and air forces are plagued by shortages of spare parts, his anti-aircraft defense has big gaps in it, and advanced electronic warfare equipment to go with the weapons Egypt already possesses are not available unless Cairo turns back to Moscow.

No Base

Egypt, unlike Israel, has no modern industrial base for turning out sophisticated weapons. The French are discussing with the Egyptians the possibility of setting up a Mirage fighter plant in Egypt, but it would be years before such a plant could go into production. The Carter administration would oppose such a plant in Egypt, officials indicated, be-

cause it would amount to further proliferation of weapons.

All this does not mean, analysts emphasized, that Egypt is at the mercy of Israel. They said Egypt has enough tanks, anti-tank weapons and trained soldiers to put up a credible defense against an Israeli offensive. But a dug-in defense is a lot different from a highly mobile offense that can launch a sudden strike.

Pentagon officials who have been briefed on Egypt's plan for the 1973 war say the idea from the outset was for the Egyptians to make a limited thrust into the Sinai to gain diplomatic leverage.

A reason this offensive strike failed, U.S. and Egyptian military leaders assert, is that the attacking Egyptians met little resistance and went beyond their protective air umbrellas.

From strictly a military point, specialists agree in Sadat's mission to Israel help but pay off. If, as they asserted, he has Egypt time by cooling it on both sides.

Also, it is asserted, Mr. and Mrs. Begin have, through televised diplomacy, but still around the world will support a reconvening Geneva peace talks, a hawk in their Cabinets is not.

The only military aspect by the specialists is the stability that Syria, led by Mr. Sadat's decision, do something radical. But officials emphasize that there is no evidence yet that Syria takes such action.

U.S. Victory Is Reported For Neutron-Arms Backers

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They would replace nuclear artillery shells deployed 20 years ago and supplement newer Lance nuclear warheads now deployed in West Germany.

Blasé Heat

Unlike current tactical nuclear weapons, the neutron versions are designed primarily to kill enemy personnel, primarily by radiation, rather than to destroy enemy tanks and installations by blast and heat.

Some West European political groups, however, have come out strongly against neutron weapons because the weapons are designed to be used on their territory, rather than in Warsaw Pact countries.

In addition, some European opponents say the newer weapons, because they cause less collateral damage, would be more likely to be used than the tactical nuclear weapons now in Europe. Therefore, the argument is being made, neutron weapons lower the nuclear threshold in Europe.

Delayed Decision

Mr. Carter has already delayed his production decision—formerly scheduled for August—because of hesitancy on the part of the European allies.

Along with West Germany, the British government has consistently held back on its public position. Last week, British Defense Minister Frederick Mulley said the government had not yet arrived at a position.

Faced with the prospect of an election next year, the ruling British Labor party reportedly does not want to irritate a vocal minority within its ranks that opposes the neutron concept.

The Netherlands also has had problems with the neutron-weapons issue. With a traditionally large and lively public opposition to all forms of nuclear weapons, the caretaker government at The Hague has been unable to give the U.S. government support.

Public Forum

Making that position more difficult was a public hearing,

sponsored by a Dutch parliamentary committee, which vied an official forum for opponents to the neutron arms.

During the NATO in Planning Group meeting in Italy, last month, Mr. Mulley said that, in making a decision, the United States would give "most weight" to views of those allies on a territory the weapon would be expected to be deployed.

Above all, that would be West Germany. And with Schmidt's own party calling for more East-West negotiations fore deployment of any new weapons there, the Carter administration to delay the decision most acceptable to the

Rhodesia Army Probes Atrocities Within Its Rank

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, Nov. 23 (UPI).—The government said today, for the first time, that army is investigating allegations of atrocities by some of its troops.

A government spokesman said the disclosure was made in response to a Rhodesian press query: "Would the government confirm that there is an inquiry into alleged atrocities by some of its members?"

The statement by J.A.G. P. or, secretary for combined (city) operations, said: "All allegations of irregularities are investigated by the army. It is not that a board of inquiry is presently sitting to investigate certain actions. This board was convened on Sept. 26 and is due to complete its findings in the near future."

Officials said Prime Minister Ian Smith ordered that the government issue the statement. They said the inquiry linked to allegations that American photographer, on a contract with an international mid-September while on a mission with the G Scouts, a unit of home-mountain troops.

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Carter Faces Spending Dilemma

Balanced U.S. Budget by '81 Seems Elusive

By Paul E. Steiger

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23.—Balancing the federal budget by 1981—a major goal set by President Carter during last year's election campaign—appears increasingly difficult to accomplish, high administration officials concede.

"It's obviously going to be tougher" than it appeared even as recently as June, a ranking fiscal adviser to Mr. Carter said in an interview.

The adviser, who asked not to be identified, blamed unexpected increases in spending, which will tend to blow outlays totals for the next four years. The other major factor, he said, is that the economy has not been as strong as anticipated and this will delay increases in federal tax revenue.

Nevertheless, informed sources said, Mr. Carter is determined to adhere to his balanced-budget goal. In part because to drop it now would antagonize an already unsettled business community. But he risks a backlash from urban blacks and organized labor, two of the more restive elements of his Democratic constituency. To make progress toward budget balance in the coming fiscal year, the sources said, will require a sharp clamp on increases in spending for social welfare programs.

New Year Package

Mr. Carter and some of his top advisers, including James McIntyre Jr., acting director of the Office of Management and Budget; Charles Schultz, chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers; Michael Blumenthal, secretary of the Treasury; and Stuart Eizenstat, assistant to the President for domestic affairs and policy, have been wrestling recently with the prospective size and shape of the budget that Mr. Carter is to send Congress in January.

That budget, for the 1979 fiscal year that begins next Oct. 1, will call for a lower deficit than the \$58.5 billion now expected for the current, 1978 fiscal year. The question is, how much less?

Unless the deficit can be trimmed to \$40 billion or so, the administration will not be making progress toward a 1981 budget balance, some officials believe. Mr. McIntyre recently said that he is aiming for a deficit "in the neighborhood" of \$40 billion, but he declined to say how big the margin might be.

On the other hand, unless the administration's economic projections prove much more optimistic than those propounded recently by private economic forecasters, holding the 1979 deficit to \$40 billion and showing a steady decline toward balance by 1981 will require a very tight rein on 1979 spending.

This is particularly true if Mr. Carter goes forward, as expected, with plans to propose a \$15-billion to \$20-billion tax cut next year. The tax cut is believed necessary to stimulate increases in consumer and business spending and thus induce more rapid economic growth.

Revision Urged

The most logical course for Mr. Carter, some of his advisers contend, is to forget about the balanced-budget goal and move toward a 1981 budget that would show a modest deficit of \$10 billion or even \$20 billion.

"With a spending total by then of more than \$500 billion, you're talking about a swing of only 2 per cent to a 4 per cent. Why quibble over that?" an official said.

Such a stance, these sources argue, would allow greater freedom for tax cutting as well as for increasing outlays on such

things as Mr. Carter's pending program to revitalize cities, although outlays for such purposes still would have to be held below what has been recommended.

Other Carter advisers contend that it would make no sense to drop the balanced-budget goal now. In the first place, they say, 1981 is four years away. An unexpected upsurge in the economy could clear the way for achieving the goal after all.

"There still is a realistic option for achieving a balanced budget by 1981," a top aide insists. "To do so requires a good performance from the economy. It does require us to hold the line on spending." And, he adds, it requires that world oil-price increases be moderate, that droughts, floods and other natural disasters be at a minimum and that interest rates on government borrowings be held within bounds.

(Los Angeles Times)

Form of Madness

Right Wing Is Accused Effort to Purge Liberals

By John H. Averill

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23.—Sen. Mathias, R-Md., yesterday said right-wing extremists go liberal and moderate means in Congress as "a madness."

"I don't see more of a good opportunity left," he said, "to prevent 'disintegration' of the Republican party."

Countries Picked for Food Aid

By Dan Morgan

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23 (UPI).—Seven countries still need a "rights" clearance before they receive the commodities that the U.S. government has agreed to provide for them under the Food for Peace program, a State Department official said yesterday.

Sen. Mathias said he was uncertain exactly how to cope with the right-wing campaign but said he favored some kind of "personal confrontations" to alert Republicans generally to what is happening.

"Contributors don't know to whose defeat they are contributing," he said. "It is to defeat incumbent Republican senators."

But Sen. Mathias, himself a target of frequent conservative criticism, denied that he favored a counterpunch to rid the GOP of conservative elements. He said the party needs to broaden its base, not narrow it.

Sen. Mathias also had a word of caution for those in his party who feel President Carter will be vulnerable in 1980 because current opinion polls show his popularity to be dropping sharply.

"Republicans are in a state of euphoria," Sen. Mathias said. "Carter is not looking very strong right now. This is a kind of Panama fever. You can't judge a president at the end of his first year."

No Negative Reaction
Sen. Mathias said he has "had absolutely no negative" reaction to his appeal earlier this month to Republican National Chairman Bill Brock to help stop cannibalization of the Republican party by fellow Republicans.

Sen. Mathias collected the signatures of seven other GOP senators on a letter to Mr. Brock protesting efforts by conservatives to purge Republican members of Congress who vote contrary to the wishes of the right.

"I sense a willingness to do something," Sen. Mathias said in reference to those signing the letter.

Although he was known as a conservative when he served in the House and Senate from Tennessee, Mr. Brock applauded Sen. Mathias for "the initiative you took" on the letter.

Vietnamese-Soviet Pact
BANGKOK, Nov. 23 (AP).—Vietnam and the Soviet Union have signed an agreement on technical cooperation, the Vietnam news agency reported.



MILITARY TRADITION—Royal Air Force firemen, called in when professional firemen went on strike in Britain, mark their ancient fire engine in traditional style. Each flame denotes a blaze fought by this crew based in London's East End district.

And Subsequent Cover-Up
2d CIA Ex-Official Confirms Saigon Evacuation Failures

By Seymour Hersh

NEW YORK, Nov. 23 (NYT).—A second former official of the CIA who served in South Vietnam accused the agency yesterday of leaving behind its Vietnamese allies and collaborators and then covering up the evacuation failures.

John Stockwell, who resigned from the agency earlier this year, confirmed in an interview many of the major allegations published last week in a book by Frank Snepp, a former CIA official who served in Vietnam during the fall of Saigon in April, 1975.

Meanwhile, William Miller, staff director of the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence, said the committee had begun looking into the Snepp allegations. A CIA official confirmed that the agency had already begun providing materials to the committee.

Mr. Stockwell, who spent 12 years with the CIA, two of them in South Vietnam, said there had been widespread disillusionment among younger CIA officers over the agency's failure to evacuate its allies and its decision not to investigate that failure.

"Saving Our Locals"
While in Vietnam, he said, "I was in a standing and open confrontation with the chief of station over the subject of saving our locals. They were telling me that we didn't have permission from Washington and that we did not have an obligation to them."

and that there was nothing we could do."

"I still wake up in the middle of the night worried about them," Mr. Stockwell, who now lives in Austin, Texas, said. "We dumped them."

His feelings were so strong, Mr. Stockwell said, that he later considered refusing a special CIA medal that was awarded to him in mid-1975 by William Colby, then the CIA director.

"I called Colby's office and asked what I should do in order to refuse the medal," Mr. Stockwell recalled. "And I was told that Colby had given an order that no one could refuse medals."

"I went there (to the awards ceremony) thinking that there could be an equal number of courts-martial instead of medals being handed out—except that the agency has no provision for courts-martial."

He was eventually given another CIA assignment, in Africa. Mr. Stockwell said, and before he left he was ordered to fill out a form and "air his grievances from Vietnam."

It was later told, Mr. Stockwell said, that the forms he and other Vietnam veterans had filled out were "fled" in the safe of a senior CIA officer.

"They made a decision that there would be no investigation" of the evacuation failures, Mr. Stockwell said of the agency's senior managers. "The congressional committees went along with this and this made it easy for Colby to bury it inside the CIA."

Mr. Stockwell said he served nearly two years in South Vietnam, much of it in charge of the agency's outpost in Tay Ninh City.

Dismissal Cited
In a previous interview, Mr. Snepp, whose book "Decent Interval" depicted the CIA's handling of the Saigon evacuation as an "institutional disgrace," also told of widespread dismay inside the agency over the failure to protect its former allies.

In a telephone interview yesterday, Mr. Colby, now in private law practice in Washington, denied the allegations by Mr. Snepp and Mr. Stockwell.

"There was not a cover-up," the former CIA director said. "We knew what had happened. It was very obvious. We knew that not all of the allies got out, but 130,000 of them did."

3 Categories
Mr. Colby acknowledged that some former allies "were left there," but he said that the government had set up three priority categories for the evacuation: U.S. citizens, Vietnamese CIA employees and Vietnamese employees of the South Vietnamese government.

All of the U.S. citizens were evacuated, as were most of the CIA's Vietnamese employees, Mr. Colby said. He suggested that those Vietnamese left behind were in the third category.

On another issue, CIA officials conceded privately that chances had dwindled for a major Justice Department intervention in an attempt to prevent distribution of Mr. Snepp's book, which was shipped by the publisher to book-sellers last week.

British Troops On Fire Duty Get Beds, Supplies

LONDON, Nov. 23 (UPI).—The army today shipped beds, heaters, blankets and waterproof clothing to troops complaining of fatigue and the cold after 10 days of standing in for Britain's striking firemen.

In Blackpool, angry strikers massed for a demonstration during an appearance by Prime Minister James Callaghan at an Electricians Union conference.

Political sources here in the capital said the government is working on a compromise pay offer that might come close to meeting the fire fighters' demand for a 30-per-cent increase in wages. The labor regime's anti-inflation program calls for 10-per-cent maximum pay rises.

The army said it shipped beds to some of the 9,500 troops on emergency fire duty around the country after receiving reports that soldiers had been sleeping on floors or in the cabs of fire trucks.

Twelve "mobile columns" of troops were put on call to reinforce servicemen on fire-fighting duty in high-risk areas.

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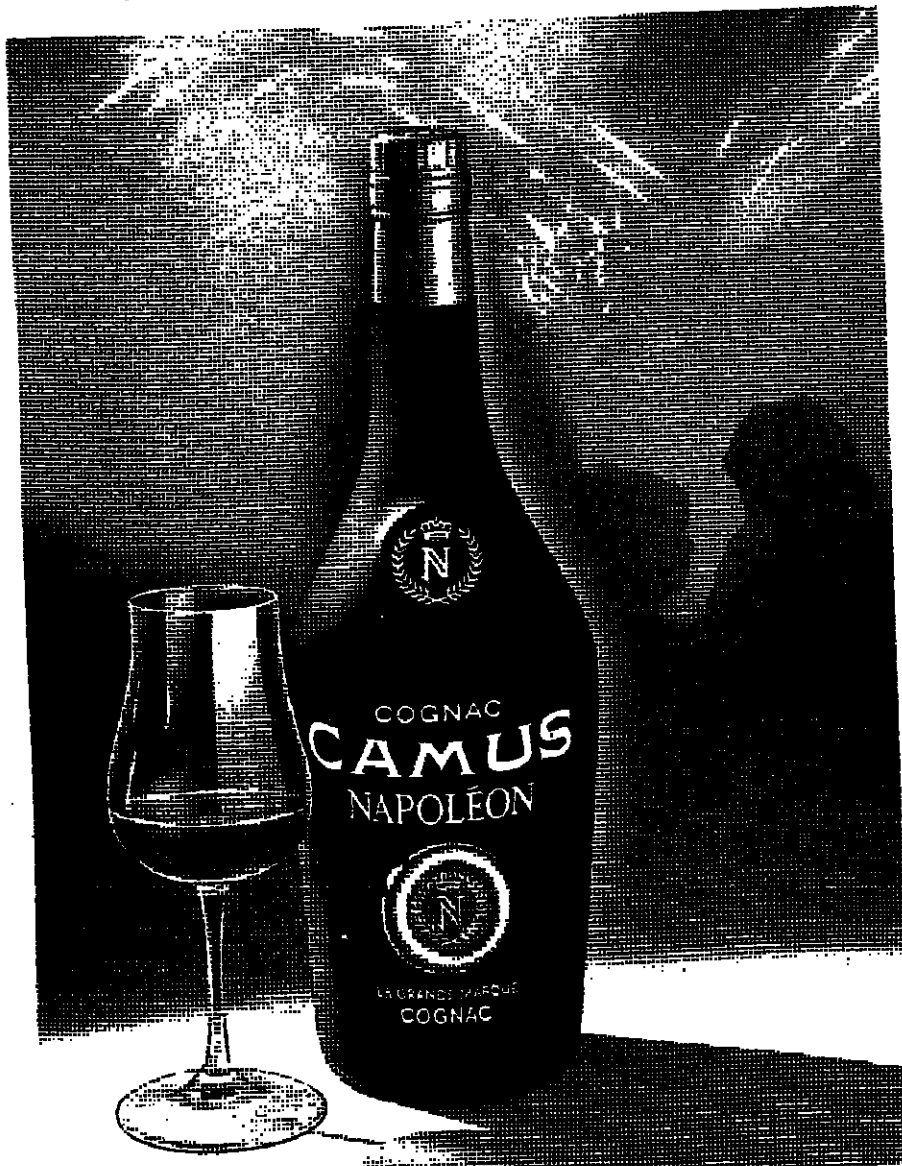
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U.S. Controversy Grows

Uncertain Impact, New Laws Further Cloud ERA Outlook

By Philip Hager

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23.—True or false: Under the Equal Rights Amendment, women would be subject to the draft, separate public schools for boys and girls would be abolished and men would have the same right to alimony as women.

The answer: True, according to most legal authorities.

True or false: Under the amendments, prohibitions on homosexual marriage would be overturned, unless public restrooms would be mandated and separate college dormitories for

men and women would be prohibited.

The answer to all these questions is "false," according to the same authorities.

Nothing Is Certain

But confident as authorities are on these questions, based largely on the stated intent of Congress in approving the amendment, confusion and uncertainty still surround the ERA, and authorities concede that nobody can know for sure all the ramifications before such an amendment has gone into effect and has been interpreted, and applied

by the courts, legislators and government officials.

The operative section of the amendment is stated simply: "Equality of rights under the law shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any state on account of sex."

At first, the amendment seemed destined for quick ratification. State after state approved it. But now, as the deadline of March 1979, approaches with the amendment at least three states short of the 38 required for ratification, it seems stalled by a growing controversy over what it would do.

High-Court Ratings

Meanwhile, the Supreme Court in recent decisions has extended constitutional protection against sex discrimination, raising the question of whether the proposed amendment would make any difference.

In the debate, there is widespread agreement on one point: There will be plenty of lawsuits over sex discrimination for years to come whether the amendment is adopted or not.

If it is adopted, the lack of details in its language would, over the years, provide flexibility to judges so that they can shape the law to changing times. But in the short run, they will have plenty of interpreting to do. "The language of the ERA is written in the same grand manner in which many constitutional guarantees have been written," a UCLA law professor, Kenneth Karst, observed. "That's an advantage to courts in the long run. But in the near future—assuming

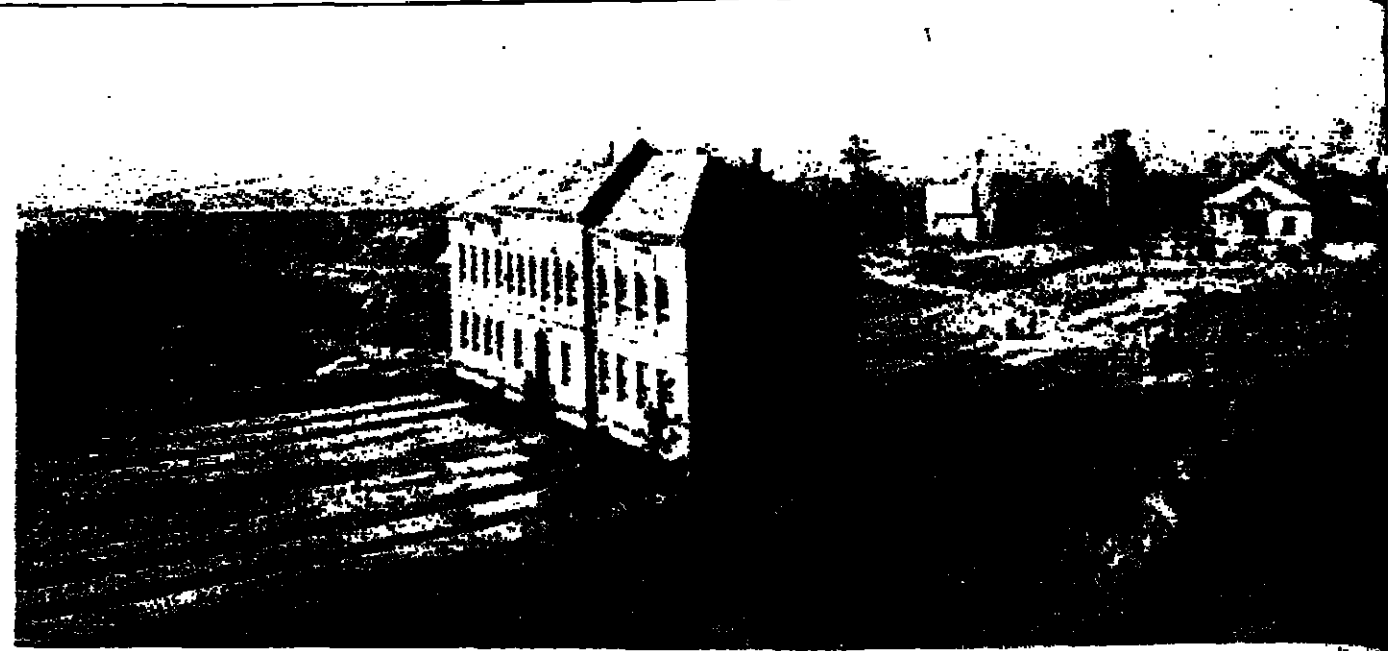
it is ratified—lots of litigation will be required."

Some of the amendment's supporters concede that, initially at least, they might face some setbacks when the courts begin to apply it to existing laws that give women special protection.

"The minute ERA is adopted there'll be lots of lawsuits by men attacking everything from child support for mothers to a maternity leave for women workers," said Ann Gieger, a supporter of the amendment and associate dean of the New College of California School of Law in San Francisco. "And in those lawsuits I believe that male judges, with no sympathy or understanding or acceptance of equal rights for women, are going to come down with opinions that may destroy the purpose of ERA for a period of time."

The proposed Equal Rights Amendment was approved by Congress in 1972 with relatively little opposition in either house. Its stated aim was to insure that legal rights of men and women would not be determined on the basis of their sex. Thus, for example, a job requiring strength could not be reserved for men strictly on the basis of sex but would be open to members of either sex who could meet the strength requirements.

At first, ratification by the required three-fourths of the states seemed assured. But opposition developed and controversy spread until now there is almost as much debate over procedure as there is over substance. Three states have voted to



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UN Low-Level Workers to Get 17% Pay Cut

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Nov. 23 (AP).—Salaries of lower-level employees of the United Nations and UN-related specialized agencies in Geneva will be cut 7 per cent as of Jan. 1, Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim said yesterday.

He told the General Assembly's budgetary committee that he and the heads of the agencies will implement recommendations of the International Civil Service Commission for a lower pay scale for general service employees, who include typists, printers, messengers, guards and janitors.

He acted in the face of a warning circulated by staff associations representing the employees, that instituting such salaries might "lead to the most serious crisis in the history of the international organization in Geneva."

If Mr. Waldheim's proposals are accepted by the General Assembly in New York—a decision is expected within two weeks—the staff in Geneva will be urged to

"strike on a matter of principle," said Jean-Marie Friard, spokesman for the staff council.

"Waldheim has broken the 1976 agreement promising not to change our salaries. We are prepared to fight for a principle," Mr. Friard said.

The new pay scale was recommended by an International Civil Service Commission, which carried out a controversial survey of salaries among Geneva UN staff members—a survey denounced by Mr. Friard as being "totally false."

The assembly last Dec. 22 asked the commission to prepare a new scale in view of a strike that the Geneva employees had held the previous February and March because they disagreed with the method being used to fix their pay.

Raul Quijano of Argentina, chairman of the commission, told the assembly committee Tuesday that his group had been guided by the pay scales of the 45 "best employers" in Geneva in recom-

mending the new one for the UN workers.

Yearly salaries in effect among general service workers in Geneva, paid in Swiss francs, range from the equivalent of \$15,983 to the equivalent of \$43,660.

Those to take effect on Jan. 1 range from the equivalent of \$13,224 to the equivalent of \$35,509.

If the new scale is approved by the General Assembly, about 1,800 employees at the UN European headquarters will be affected, plus more than 2,200 workers at the five neighboring UN-affiliated specialized agencies.

Mr. Waldheim's proposals also would mean that any promotion or agreed annual increment will automatically be based on the new scale and therefore result in less actual cash. In addition, cost-of-living adjustments—amounting to an annual 2 per cent pay increase in recent years—would not be paid.

rescind earlier approval, and there is a squabble over whether they may legally do so.

Supporters want Congress to extend the original seven-year deadline for ratification, and there is another legal squabble over that. Opponents compare such a prospect to adding four more quarters to a football game that is nearly over.

Opposition to the substance of the amendment has formed around two concerns.

First, there is philosophical concern that it would vest too much authority in courts and rulemakers in the federal bureaucracy, that it would erode the

concept of the family and that it would subordinate the individual to the group—people would not be judged as people, but as members of one sex or the other.

"The problem with ERA is that it would reshape society on the basis of sexual characteristics," said Howard Phillips, national director of the Conservative Caucus, a lobbying group that claims to have 250,000 members. "It would overload the courts with lawsuits and would result in justice being meted out not on the basis of individual decisions but on arbitrary, federally imposed standards seeking uniformity of result, not opportunity."

Second, there is the practical concern that the amendment is too vague in its purpose and too uncertain in its potential impact.

A former Harvard law school dean, Erwin Griswold, testifying at a congressional hearing last month, raised several questions about how it would be construed by the courts. For example, he wondered, would it absolutely prohibit any sexually separate educational institutions and activities?

"There is the question of boys' clubs and the participation of women in contact sports. Is this the sort of thing we really want from the Equal Rights Amendment?" Mr. Griswold asked. "Is it clear that we want to say that Wellesley College and Mount Holyoke College [women's schools] are unconstitutional?"

Because Wellesley and Mount Holyoke are private institutions, it is not clear whether they would be affected. However, it is generally agreed that public schools would be.

On the other side, supporters say that such opposition either is based on misunderstanding or intentional distortion.

"I sometimes feel we'll be debating over this for the rest of our natural lives," said Anita Miller of Sacramento, president of the National Association of Commissioners for Women. "Family problems, abortion, lesbian rights and some other issues raised by opponents uniquely do not have anything to do with the ERA. The opposition has been very astute and very effective in raising red herrings."

Just what would be the impact of the amendment? When courts interpret laws, they often look to their "legislative history"—the legislators' statements, hearings testimony and committee reports that attempted to set out the intent of the laws.

If and when the courts are called on to interpret the Equal Rights Amendment, they will rely on, among other things, the Senate Judiciary Committee's report on the amendment, stating its aims.

By no means does the report answer all the questions that would arise in the courts. But it does offer considerable guidance in assessing the amendment's probable impact.

Private Actions

The report, submitted March 14, 1972, says that the amendment would affect only governmental action, not private actions and the private relationships between men and women; that otherwise qualified women, like men, would be subject to the draft and to combat assignments, and that labor laws (minimum wages, health and safety rules) must be applied equally to men and women.

The report states further that criminal punishment for men and women must be the same, that state schools and colleges

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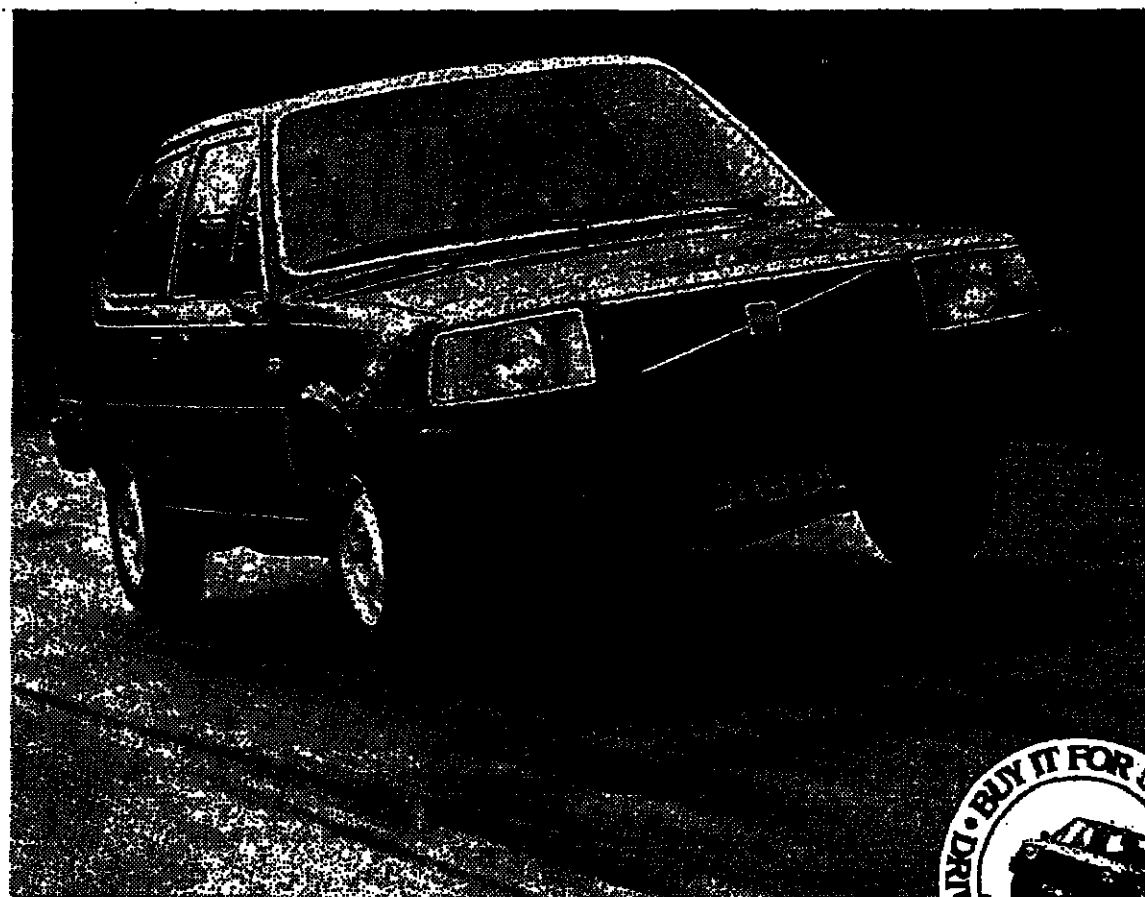
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onaries Evicted

nice Visit Fails to Resolve Differences With Brazil

SILIA, Nov. 23 (AP).—U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance today after intensive talks with Brazilian officials and a surprise eviction affecting more than 100 missionaries.

Vance met yesterday in a with President Ernesto and other top officials of the military regime, but there was no of any narrowing of differences over human rights and a acquisition of advanced technology from West any.

pite the attention given to both the Ford and Carter administrations, the nuclear dispute apparently was all but ignored. U.S. spokesman John Train said Mr. Vance did not re-

iterate his government's concern about Brazil's pending acquisition of a nuclear fuel reprocessing plant and the Brazilians raised the issue only in passing.

Earlier, on a flight from Buenos Aires, Mr. Vance's first stop on his four-day South American tour, reporters were told that the U.S. government is no longer opposed to Brazil's purchase of uranium-enrichment facilities. But officials gave no indication of any lessening of the administration's opposition to Brazil getting a nuclear reprocessing plant. Washington opposes that because, in addition to re-enriching spent uranium, it produces plutonium, the raw material of nuclear warheads.

A Frank Exchange

Mr. Train reported a "full and frank" exchange on human rights but gave no details. The Brazilian regime has been angered by what it regards as excessive U.S. criticism of its alleged violations of the human rights of opponents.

Hours after Mr. Vance's arrival in Brasilia, the government announced that 150 missionaries working in Indian tribal areas were being expelled. They work under the auspices of the Summer Institute of Linguistics of California and come from Canada and Western Europe as well as the United States.

The head of the government's Indian Affairs Foundation, Gen. Amario Oliveira Lima, told an interviewer that foreigners are not needed for work which Brazilians are qualified to perform. Unofficial reports said the missionaries were suspected of secretly engaging in geological surveys.

The missionaries' visas expire at the end of the year, and Gen. Lima said they would not be renewed. Mr. Vance's spokesman said he was unaware of the eviction order.

There was no official comment from the U.S. Embassy, but embassy officials said the California Institute has a reputation of long and devoted service to the Brazilian Indians.

50% Jailed in Norway Were Drunk Drivers

OSLO, Nov. 23 (AP).—Fifty per cent of the 11,246 Norwegians imprisoned last year were jailed because of drunken driving, the Central Bureau of Statistics has reported.

The bureau said that 50 per cent had committed crimes, 42 per cent were imprisoned for drunken driving, and the rest for drunken driving in combination with crimes.



Paul Lucas, at a Paris police station after he was arrested for shooting a police guard at the Elysée Palace yesterday.

Gunman Out to 'Get Giscard' Held After Killing 1 at Elysée

PARIS, Nov. 23 (IET).—A deranged gunman vowing to "get" French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing drove a rented pickup truck today into the entry of the Elysée Palace during a Cabinet meeting and shot to death a police guard before he was overpowered.

Police identified the gunman as Paul Lucas, 36, a former lieutenant in the French Navy and a frequent mental patient who had threatened every President of France in the last 10 years.

They said that when he rented the pickup truck earlier this week, he had said as he drove off, "I'm going to get Giscard." The rental agent notified police, who went to Lucas's home but did not find him.

Police said Lucas had written a letter to French authorities saying he planned to kill Mr. Giscard d'Estaing during the Cabinet meeting.

Extra guards were on duty for the regular weekly Cabinet meeting when Lucas, ignoring warnings to halt, drove along the street in front of the Elysée at about 10:15 a.m.

Lucas swerved into the entryway, which police had chained seconds earlier. The husky, crew-cut gunman jumped from the truck and fired a .23-caliber pistol into the air, reports said.

However other versions said it was a .22-caliber carbine.

Policeman Abu Hammache Ahmed grabbed Lucas and the two men rolled on the ground. Police said Lucas fired three times and Mr. Ahmed fell. Other policemen overpowered Lucas.

Mr. Ahmed, 43, Algerian-born and father of four, died half an hour later.

Police said that Lucas, without further explanation, told them, "I wanted to file a request at the Elysée Palace."

Mr. Giscard d'Estaing was conducting the Cabinet meeting in the Elysée when the attack occurred. He sent condolences to Mr. Ahmed's family.

It was the first armed attack on a French President since several unsuccessful attempts to assassinate Gen. de Gaulle in the early 1960s.

12 Are Feared Dead In North Sea Crash

STAVANGER, Norway, Nov. 23 (Reuters).—Twelve persons were feared killed today when a helicopter crashed into the North Sea.

The helicopter, on a routine flight between Stavanger and North Sea oil installations, was flying to an oil-rig platform in the Ekofisk field when it crashed about 30 miles south of here.

Saying Russia Has Not Attained the Ideal

Brezhnev Admits Communism's Difficulties

By Kevin Klose

MOSCOW, Nov. 23 (WP).—In a major ideological statement, Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev yesterday put his personal stamp on the concept that the Soviet Union is a "developed Socialist state" in an interim stage on its drive toward true Communism.

He said the nation is more lawful and its Communist party more responsive than ever before, and he asserted that the country is now safeguarded from a recurrence of Stalinist abuses. But he acknowledged that there still are "unsolved problems and difficulties" in achieving authentic Communism in the Soviet Union.

At the same time, Mr. Brezhnev made it clear that the nation's new Constitution, approved last month as part of the celebrations of the 60th anniversary of the Bolshevik Revolution, may not be an ironclad blueprint for other nations' paths to Communism. He noted that in other countries, with economies more developed than Russia's was in 1917, the Communist parties "position will of course be different in many ways."

The lengthy statement, carried in the authoritative magazine "Problems of Peace and Socialism," constitutes one of the main ideological guideposts put out by the Kremlin in recent years. It seeks to relate the development of the Soviet economy to early writings of Lenin, the founder of the Soviet state. Mr. Brezhnev also quoted from Marx and Engels to explain how "developed Socialism" it both embodied in the Soviet state of today and a logical and acceptable step between capitalism and Communism.

Scrutiny Abroad

The statement is sure to be scrutinized carefully by foreign Communist and Socialist leaders who look to the Soviet Union as the principal Communist power. Especially attentive will be the leaders of the East bloc Communist countries and Western Europe's Communist politicians. The West's Eurocommunists have increasingly irritated the Kremlin with their public dialogue over deviations from Kremlin orthodoxy.

Mr. Brezhnev's monograph carefully steered around the question of total adherence to the Kremlin's teachings. He declared that the new Soviet Constitution based on "developed" Socialism "is a useful document for defining the perspectives of [other nations'] development."

The Brezhnev document was issued at a time when the Kremlin is being sharply criticized in the West by Communist as well as capitalist leaders, for its repression of individual freedoms

in its jailing and exiling of human-rights dissidents.

Mr. Brezhnev's text asserted that "the new fundamental law grants Soviet people more rights (than the previous constitution) in the protection of their personal interests . . . It is obvious that the right to criticize becomes more meaningful when, as has been done in the Soviet Union, it is backed up by a constitutional clause forbidding any persecution for criticism."

He ascribed Western protests over suppression of the dissidents to an attempt to "discredit the Soviet system [by] citing the illegal repressions, the violations of the principles of democracy and Socialist legality that occurred during the years of the personality cult. Of course, they prefer to ignore the fact that it was the Communist party that openly and uncompromisingly condemned such practices . . . and created firm safeguards against the abuse of power and violations of citizens' rights."

The condemnation was made by the late Soviet Premier Nikita Khrushchev in his famous 1956 address at the 20th party congress. He denounced the Stalinist purges and repression, but this speech has never been made public in the Soviet Union.

Mr. Brezhnev, citing many figures, sought to show that

rather than being a deadened bureaucracy, as some critics have charged in recent years, the Communist party and the state ministries are responsive and flexible. As proof, the Soviet President asserted that "last year, nearly 10,000 administrators were removed from their posts at the demand of trade union committees" complaining about poor performance.

Unhappy Russian Sent to Hospital

MOSCOW, Nov. 23 (AP).—A civil engineer has been sentenced to an indefinite term in a psychiatric hospital because he voiced dissatisfaction with the Soviet Union and approval of the West, dissidents said today.

They said that Vladimir Roshdestov, 40, was found guilty by a court in Kaluga, outside Moscow, of "anti-Soviet slander."

According to the dissidents, a long list of accusations against Mr. Roshdestov included listening to foreign radio broadcasts, talking about shortages in stores and about the wages of workers, "extolling Western life" and describing some of these feelings in poems.

Ministers Ousted By Romania in Building Scandal

VIENNA, Nov. 23 (Reuters).—Three Romanian government ministers have been suspended because of financial irregularities, Romanian newspapers reported yesterday.

President Nicolae Ceausescu also ordered a government investigation into "violations of financial discipline," the Communist party daily *Scinteia* said.

The President suspended Industrial Construction Minister Vasile Bumbacea; his deputy, Constantin Ionescu, and the Deputy Minister of Foreign Trade, Ion Florescu. Deputy Premier Gheorghe Cloara was to take over the Construction Ministry during the investigation.

The Construction Ministry has been engaged in a major rebuilding program since thousands of homes and factories were destroyed in an earthquake last March, when at least 1,500 persons were killed.

Romanian sources said that several major buildings had structural faults, apparently because of the diversion of funds or materials intended to insure greater safety.

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Pressure Rises in Tunisia as Bourguiba Grip Loosens

By Michael Goldsmith

TUNIS, Nov. 20 (AP).—Habib Bourguiba, 73, Tunisia's ailing President-for-life, has virtually withdrawn from public life and the backstage struggle for his succession is disrupting this country's habitual tranquility.

Mr. Bourguiba, President since French rule ended in 1956, has given his nation of 6 million a stable regime maintaining close relations with the United States. Overall, Tunisia has received

West German Victim Of Self-Immolation

HAMBURG, Nov. 20 (Reuters).—A 47-year-old teacher who set fire to himself as a protest against nuclear energy died of his burns, hospital officials said Monday.

Harmut Gruendler set himself afire Wednesday in the center of Hamburg after donning his body with gasoline. He left a note expressing despair at West Germany's nuclear power program.

nearly \$900 million worth of U.S. economic aid.

Like most Third World nations, Tunisia has a one-party system of government. For two decades, there was practically no overt opposition to the ruling Neo-Destour (Constitution) party. But the well-oiled machine built by Mr. Bourguiba is beginning to break down as the President, gravely handicapped by a form of arteriosclerosis, approaches the end of his colorful career.

Once regarded as one of the most dynamic and colorful of Arab leaders, Mr. Bourguiba is known in his country as "the Supreme Comandant" (for independence from France). He was the first Arab leader to abolish polygamy and the first to propose peace talks with Israel, a suggestion that earned him abuse in other Arab countries when he first made it in 1965.

Amendment Enacted

Despite his illness, he still dominates Tunisian politics and towers over his possible successors. The Neo-Destour leadership last year enacted a constitutional amendment automatically naming



Hedi Noura

the premier as president in case of vacancy. But Premier Hedi Noura, 64, who was picked for the job by Mr. Bourguiba, lacks the President's charismatic personality and has almost no political following.

Diplomats who know him well say that Mr. Noura, former

president of Tunisia's national bank, is an able administrator and like Mr. Bourguiba, a staunch friend of the West. His intervention played a crucial role in killing the 1974 Tunisian-Libyan merger agreement that Mr. Bourguiba signed with Libyan leader Muammar Qadhafi in a moment of brotherly enthusiasm.

Mr. Noura's age and his lackluster personality are against him, but few doubt that he will eventually take over the presidency, but not for life. He would have to face the electorate when the five-year presidential term next expires. Unlike Mr. Bourguiba, Mr. Noura seems unlikely to be re-elected without opposition.

His opponents are sharpening their knives. As president, he would be confronted with the immediate dilemmas of naming a premier who would have the same right of succession and could thereby become a dangerous rival.

Leading Contenders

Two prominent younger politicians are among the leading contenders: Interior Minister

Taher Belkhouja, 46, and Minister of State Mohammed Sayeh, 44. Mr. Belkhouja is regarded as a moderate who would like to relax the rigid grip of the Neo-Destour party on the nation's political life and allow freedom of expression to opposition parties and even to anti-government newspapers—unheard of in Tunisia since the end of French rule.

Mr. Sayeh is head of the Neo-Destour apparatus and regards himself as the strongman of the regime. He sees one-party rule as the only viable system for a Third World country and considers opponents as saboteurs.

Between them is Habib Achour, 55, leader of the General Union of Tunisian Workers, who may be too old to have serious presidential ambitions but who may want to become a kingmaker.

The architect of the Libyan merger agreement, former Foreign Minister Mohammed Masmoudi, 52, lives in exile in Tripoli but hopes to make a comeback. Former Defense Minister Mahmoud Mestiri, 48, has set up a Social Democratic party in defiance of the Neo-Destour.



Habib Bourguiba

Mr. Bourguiba's wife, Wassila, is playing an increasingly prominent political role as her husband gradually withdraws from the leadership. A woman cannot aspire to the presidency in a Muslim nation, but Wassila has her own ideas about who is best suited to succeed Mr. Bourguiba. She has shown a growing preference for Mr. Masmoudi, and her influence may yet revive the idea of a merger with Libya.

Radio Traced to Ship

Weather Satellite Launched After Mystery-Signal Dekt

CAPE CANAVERAL, Fla., Nov. 20 (UPI).—Europe's Meteosat-1 weather satellite went into orbit aboard a Delta rocket last night after officials found that mysterious radio signals that twice postponed the launching came from a U.S. tracking ship.

National Aeronautics and Space Administration officials said they had feared that the radio signals on the Delta rocket's command destruct frequency might have been the work of saboteurs or terrorists.

Meteosat-1 went into a highly elliptical orbit—ranging from 115 miles to more than 23,000 miles from the earth's surface.

It will be placed in a parking orbit 33,300 miles from earth where it will be allowed to drift for a few weeks to its permanent stationary position over the equator off the west coast of Africa.

Origin of Signals

Lee Scherz, director of the Kennedy Space Center, said the troublesome radio signals were

traced to the Air Force ship Redstone, anchored in the Atlantic.

The Redstone had a closed-loop command destruct system that can be used while the satellite is in orbit. NASA officials said there was a leakage from the transmitter, which sent a signal to Meteosat's Delta in tests yesterday. Delta is able to duplicate the well-detected a week ago.

"We were afraid it was a terrorist, crack, not a other form of interference," David Grimes, Delta manager, said.

"Barely Detectable"

When NASA officials detected the signal was "barely detectable" but Mr. Scherz said it had been sent at a strength during a test that could have blown the ship. Dr. Dieter Lennertz, logical program manager for European Space Agency, said the signal was "barely detectable" but Mr. Scherz said it had been sent at a strength during a test that could have blown the ship.

The Meteosat launched last night was scheduled for launch.

The 1,655-pound, drum-shaped satellite is designed to take photos of the earth's disk every 30 minutes. ESA expects major improved forecasts of Europe's weather warnings. It recently received twice-daily cover photos from U.S. satellites.

Czech Leader Acknowledges Some Errors

VIENNA, Nov. 20 (UPI).—Czechoslovak leader Ludvík Svoboda today admitted that mistakes had been made in the treatment of foreign journalists in Czechoslovakia.

He also said that the government should have been more forthcoming in recent trial of Czechoslovakians in Prague that some Czechoslovakians "exaggerated" their earlier this year Charter-77 human rights lists.

His reference to Westerners alluded to the fact that some of them have been in Czechoslovakia. He said efforts would be made to "correct these mistakes" and that he would be making a trip to the West.

But he chided Westerners for purporting to be only to the regime's "not to the man in the street."

Speaking of the trial, rights activists in Prague, that foreign observers have been admitted. "The court banned this, and it's only authority on this."

As to the Charter-77, Mr. Svoboda said "dozens" of signatures of the rights document were not. There was no intention to execute them, just to fight "politically."

It was in this context that Svoboda said he thought the attacks by some Communist newspapers against the trial had not been necessary.

His remarks appeared to reflect a desire not to get arguments with what was generally a nonsympathetic press of about 100 journalists.

"Characteristically," he said, "to the question of 'what are the traits' a politician has to hold top government in Czechoslovakia under the first President Antonín Novotný, liberal party chief Alexander Dubček and present party leader Gustav Husák—as Mr. Svoboda has joked.

"You can ask my wife if she is with me here, but she may be biased," Mr. Svoboda said.

Mr. Svoboda's visit to Vienna was the first by a Czechoslovak premier since World War II relations between the two countries had been strained for years; the treatment of Czechoslovak rights activists, Austrian politicians and the criticized, was one of the reasons.

An agreement has been reached on cultural, scientific and national exchanges. But Svoboda left no doubt that would not be an easing of travel for Czechoslovakians.

EEC Holds Back On Poor Region

BRUSSELS, Nov. 20 (AP).—Governments of the European Community turned down a proposal yesterday to spend \$840 million next year to poorer regions in the EEC, as southern Italy and Ireland.

They said they nevertheless tend to get an agreement Dec. 7 meeting with the European Parliament for a substantial increase in the activity of their regional fund. Today's action the fund's budget at \$477 million.

Officials who attended closed-meeting said that a real for the failure to agree French insistence on getting per cent of the fund, rather the present 15 per cent, said the French refused to discuss the size of the fund if they get satisfaction.

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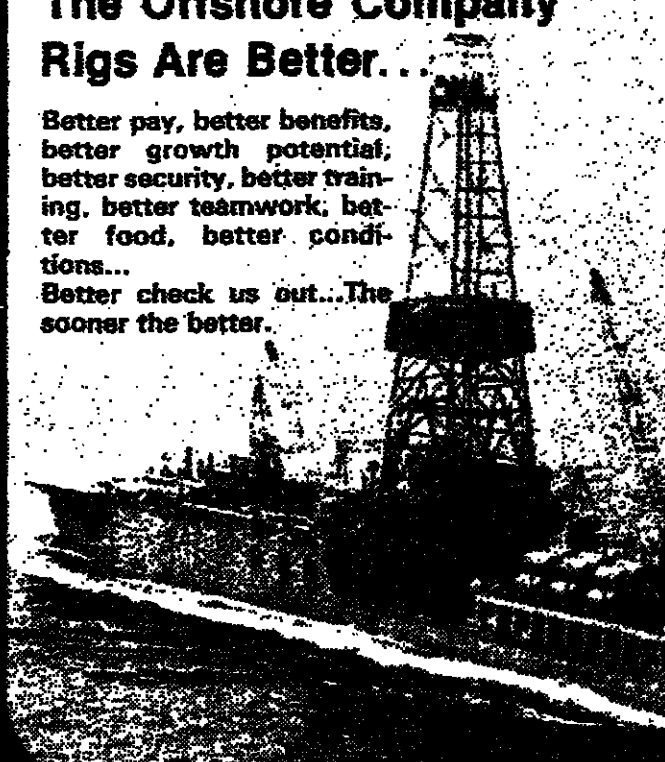
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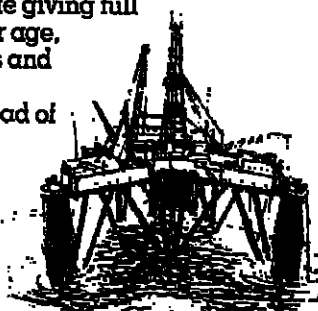
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Parents Do the Supervising at Paris Day-Care Centers

By C.G. Cupic

PARIS (H.T.)—Several children slipped on a wet floor, discovered a new game. They threw their clothes off, poured water on the floor, and slid across the room, guided by a young woman with a broom on their feet, laughed as they ran back and forth.

It is the sort of thing that happens at the children's day-care center at the Ecole des Beaux-Arts in Paris. It is one of a number of parent-run establishments that have sprung up in the last 10 years.

A five-hour-a-week workday is required of each parent. A fee of \$40 a month. Forty children are enrolled, but only 20 are present at one time. The parents play the major role in supervising. Sometimes hire additional help, and in cases, such as at the Beaux-Arts, they are partly subsidized by the city.

Center's Upkeep
The children participate in the upkeep. They not only put things away, but also in cleaning up. They seem to enjoy washing dishes. Standing chairs to reach the sink, they are a game of it, playing with water and plastic plates.

But the path hasn't always been smooth. At the beginning of this school year, the administration decided without warning to close the center. The reason: Work on the building was a danger to the children, who had to walk under mazes of scaffolding.



Children at Beaux-Arts center play their own game.

Parents occupied the center, the director's office, talked to the press—and the place was reopened. New quarters have been promised, but, in the meantime, the center stays where it is.

More recently, the center was snatched by a group of students and professors from the Ecole des Beaux-Arts. They said that the space was needed for a classroom. But school authorities overruled them and promised to repair all the damage done to the center.

Small Mysteries of Life Get Their Share of Research

By Steve Harvey

LOS ANGELES.—Day and night, researchers delve into the mysteries of our existence: the possibility of life on other planets, unexplained diseases, the origin of the solar system, the genetic building blocks of life.

But at the same time, some researchers are investigating the little questions.

For instance:
• Where do paper clips go?
• Are wings less likely to go bald than professors?
• What makes knuckles crack?
• What is the best cure for hiccups?

Less than earth-shaking stuff, to be sure. But remember Oscar Wilde's lament: "It is a very sad thing nowadays that there is so little useless information."

He would have applauded the findings of Lloyds Bank of London, which claimed it followed 100,000 paper clips and observed that only about 20,000 were used to hold papers together.

The bank said 14,163 others were bent and twisted during telephone conversations; 19,143 were used as clips in card games; 7,200 clipped together garments; 5,434 became toothpicks or ear scratchers; 5,308 were converted into nail cleaners; 3,516 cleaned pipes; and the rest, about 25,000, fell ingloriously to the floor and were swept away.

What do studies of this type show? If nothing else, that man's curiosity seems to be insatiable. Especially if it can be supported with funding.

Sen. William Proxmire, D-Wis., issues Golden Fleece awards for bizarre research made at government expense, such as the Federal Aviation Administration's classic \$57,800 study of the measurement of stewards' (average nose length: 2.18 inches).

Psychologist George De Leon, on the other hand, had to dig into his own pocket in researching whether winners are less prone to baldness than other individuals.

The study grew out of Mr. De Leon's remembrance of wines past in his youth in Brooklyn. "Black, white, old, young, short, tall, all of them had a full mop," he wrote recently in *Psychology Today*.

Mr. De Leon and his students at Wagner (N.Y.) College studied three groups of men: college professors, shoppers at Bloomingdale's department store in New York and Bowery Geriatrics. They found baldness occurred more frequently in the professors (71 per cent) and shoppers (53 per cent) than in the derelicts (35 per cent).

But it cost Mr. De Leon. "I had to give a quarter to each derelict and we studied 60," he said.

Mr. De Leon, who has a full head of hair but drinks wine infrequently, rejected superficial explanations for his findings—the derelicts slept in the open air, led a more carefree existence, etc.

Instead, he pointed to other studies that have linked liver damage, alcohol metabolism, the hormone estrogen and hair growth.

But Mr. De Leon doesn't feel the results were of crucial importance. "It was the excitement of the scientific method, moving from a street-corner observation to setting up the study, to recruiting the students to the search for a truth."

The truth that had always eluded Tulane University professor Robert Watts, a former semipro baseball pitcher, was: Why does a knuckleball behave so erratically?

His research, which culminated in an article for the *American Journal of Physics*, spoke of "oceans of surface," "turbulence regions," "horizontal forces" and "patterns of pressure," and concluded that the ideal knuckleball should undergo just one-half of a revolution on its journey to home plate.

The magazine referred Prof. Watts' study to an unidentified major league knuckleball pitcher. Says Prof. Watts: "His only reaction was, 'Hell, I knew that.'"

There seems no end to the things that people will research. A group calling itself Living Dynamics International found that 65 per cent of Americans asked to bare their belly buttons on street corners did so.

Dr. Edgar Engleman's wife got the hiccups at a party—and was indirectly responsible for Dr. Engleman's article on the subject in the *New England Journal of Medicine*.

"She had hiccups for about two hours," recalls Dr. Engleman, a Stanford professor. "Then someone suggested she take a teaspoonful of sugar, dry. It seemed too easy, but it worked."

Dr. Engleman, then an intern at the University of California Medical Center in San Francisco, decided to find out if it worked for others and why.

He rounded up 15 people who had temporary cases of hiccups and discovered that sugar cured 13 immediately.

Dressy clothes of every length:

Fashion exercises every possible effort to show women with dressy SHORT dresses (in fact all the fashion houses are trying to impress this idea for dinner and even for dancing) out women continue to insist on LONG dresses for evening wear (seen as a way of changing from the humdrum to the glamorous).

To satisfy these two tendencies the NINA RICCI Boutique has had the original idea of splitting its collection of "dressy" dresses. On one side: resolutely short and on the other definitely long. Between the two, a whole series of models, both long and short.

On the short side, you can choose a dress entirely pleated, light-colored with wide cape sleeves in lavender blue, navy or black georgette (\$458), and the version in printed georgette \$688; or a dress with its long pleated sleeves and skirt and its full transparent bodice which comes in exquisite shades of fuchsia, peat grey, beige or dark blue (\$765) or yet again, a dress with the new ankle length reminiscent of Watteau's graceful ladies with its soft, ruffled "bateau" neckline.

On the long side, the famous caftans which have become Ricci classics, but renewed this season by their asymmetrical cut, one arm emerging naked from its draped shoulder and the other hidden under a wide winglike sleeve (from \$517, in silk jersey violet, black or white).

Another Ricci success is a wonderfully romantic dress in printed chiffon gathered and smocked at the waist and neckline so that it can be worn off the shoulder or not according to one's taste (\$831).

Between these two, a variation on the waistless dress in chiffon or crepe (beige, pink, black, blue) with boat neck and wide pleated butterfly sleeves (\$521 short, and \$598 long).

There is also the two-piece formula (even 3-piece sometimes): a shirt with gath-oval neckline that can be over its wide, softly pleated skirt or tucked inside finished off with a gold. The same skirt comes in and in short and the mat-



is a discreet black and lame (\$508 with the short skirt plus \$338 for the long skirt). And finally, still more pleated, a dressy blouse small with a neckline wrists in a striped silk, either in black or white (\$242) with a black skirt, short long, in silk jersey or velvet (\$177 to \$348) and which, when going out in evening, can be worn as a "canadienne" (black, magenta or golden brown) trimmed with a wide fox fur collar (\$838).

Boutique NINA RICCI - George V, 29, avenue George V, Paris. Tel. 720.88.01.

FASHION: Robert Ricci Sees a Dream Come True

By Hebe Dorsey

PARIS, Nov. 23 (H.T.)—Robert Ricci, 72, president of the house of Nina Ricci, which he founded with his mother in 1932, about to see a dream come true. By 1978 he will move from his uncomfortable quarters on the Capucines to the heart of Paris haute couture, Avenue Montaigne, right across from Christian Dior.

"A gentle man with old-fashioned manners," Mr. Ricci, never-never, has been acting all along a clever, modern tycoon.

"I started right here," he said at his Rue des Capucines shop, "but just an apartment. My mother's name was 'I changed it to Nina. I thought it sounded better.'"

Now, the business rambles in 12 stories and three buildings. Since we don't own those

buildings, there's nothing I could do."

So, Mr. Ricci is moving out. He has bought the former Kodak locale, which he is having torn down, leaving just the facade "because it's so beautiful it would be a shame to destroy it."

Eye for Detail
That tells a lot about Mr. Ricci, who, like many successful businessmen, has eye for detail. Whether building his ultra-modern perfume factory in Uxey, south of Paris, or his spectacular new boutique in the Hotel George V, he has insisted on high, elegant standards.

For instance, his factory, which is reputedly the most modern in France, has a glass-paneled restaurant in the woods, and Mr. Ricci has built an underground tunnel to it to protect his staff from bad weather. The tunnel is a charming, colorful corridor with bright settees and green plants.

The George V boutique is a three-in-one specialty store, which Mr. Ricci has treated with personal care. The ladies' room has linen towels nestled in braided gold cases, and hand cream and cologne are at the shopper's disposal.

The boutique cost Mr. Ricci \$2 million, but his magnificent opus, the Avenue Montaigne project, will cost "three or four times that much."

In addition to the Kodak building, which he is having rebuilt on six levels, including two for the couture, Mr. Ricci has rented



Robert Ricci for 18 years.

ness turnover has grown 15 times," he said. "We keep growing by 15 to 20 per cent every year. Most of it is done with the perfumes. We are in 130 countries with more than 15,000 retail outlets. In the United States, we came second, after Chanel. But we have other lucrative licenses, such as knits, sunglasses, luggage, bathing suits."

In France, the house of Nina Ricci employs 800 people, "a formidable human construction," Mr. Ricci said.

Another Project
Another pet project is his sponsorship of the Apollin in Paris charity ball, which will take place, for a change, in April and in Paris—instead of in November and in New York. The ball, whose profits will go to French charities, will be held at the Hotel George V, which will be celebrating its 50th anniversary.

Mr. Ricci is able to do all that because, unlike many Paris fashion houses, he has resisted the temptation to sell his perfumes to a big company.

"I've had my dream for 18 years," he said, "ever since John Fairchild (Women's Wear Daily's publisher) called Gerard Pipart (the house's designer) as a worthy successor of Balenciaga. But then, it would have cost me \$3 million. I didn't have the money and I wasn't about to let some bank take over my business."

"Now, with my dream just about completed, I can honestly say that I am not doing all that to make more money but to show my worth and project a refined, elegant image of the house of Ricci."

an eight-story building next door on Rue François Ier to accommodate his perfume offices and licensing operations.

"We'll have 15 stories," he said, "and we'll have two men's and women's boutiques on the ground floor with 13 windows." The two buildings will be connected by a glass passageway that will house one of the four elevators.

Mr. Ricci is the first to admit that couture is a losing operation but that it is a much needed laboratory of ideas as well as a terrific publicity platform. "Couture cost me a fortune," he said. But the Ricci name on perfumes has brought him a fortune.

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Court Upholds Ruling Against Rothko Executors

NEW YORK, Nov. 23 (NYT).—Calling the conduct of the three executors of the estate of the painter Mark Rothko, who committed suicide in 1970, "manifestly wrongful and indeed shocking," the New York State Court of Appeals yesterday unanimously upheld a lower-court decision that removed the three men as executors.

The court also upheld a ruling that assessed damages and fines of \$9.3 million against the executors, Marlborough Gallery and its head, Frank Lloyd.

Since no federal or constitutional questions are involved, the action ended the complex litigation involving the work of one of the major painters of the abstract expressionist school and one of the most powerful dealers in the world.

In a case watched intently for the last six years by artists, art dealers and collectors, the court found that the three close friends—Bernard Reis, Theodore Stamos and Morton Levine—had sold his paintings too cheaply and too swiftly and had made agreements with Marlborough Gallery that were unfair and not in the best interests of the estate.

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EXTRA DRY

Thanksgiving Day, 1977

An expression of thanks usually implies a certain humility. But not always. Many a "Te Deum" for victory has formally ascribed to God what the celebrants were convinced was the result of their own skill and courage; too often the U.S. Thanksgiving Day does much the same. And even when the thanks are uttered with sincerity and true faith in a greater power, the mere association with that power can represent pride. Moreover, what one individual or one group is thankful for may be a source of woe to others.

Americans of this generation do have much to be thankful for, including the stubborn valor of those ancestral Pilgrims who initiated today's feast. But not every American is, or can be, equally grateful for the opening of a continent to the displaced, the ambitious, the far-seeking of the rest of the world. Socialists and Communists, for example, may regret that among the experiments of the early settlers of the Plymouth plantations was communal farming. For that failed, and the Pilgrims went back to the private operation of private property with words of scorn not, of course, for Marx but for Plato.

And then there are the Indians, who had preceded the Europeans by many centuries and who, through cultural shock, war and disease, were relegated to some limited areas of their old homelands or dispersed among the triumphant intruders. Much of the American Indian—the "native American"—to use a current phrase—tragedy can be read in the accounts of the Plymouth plantation. Squanto showed the English of Plymouth how to plant Indian corn, and fertilize it with fish. It was what saved the colony. In turn, the English were friendly to Squanto, and they introduced the hoe and their own working methods to Squanto's fellow tribesmen. But frictions came, from both sides; there was fighting

and death, and it was not long before the English dominated the whole area.

There is an ironic commentary, on this Thanksgiving of 1977, on the feast that started the sequence more than 350 years ago. Indians, who claim descent from the so-called Mashpee, Wampanoag tribe, have gone to court to claim some 11,000 acres on that very Cape Cod where the Pilgrims landed in 1620. The case is as complex as the history that preceded it—there is a question as to whether the Mashpees are indeed a tribe, coming under the federal Non-Interference Act of 1790, as well as whether the distribution of the land to them as individuals and their later ability, under Massachusetts law, to sell that land outside the tribe was a violation of the federal statute. But the basic problem, that of the rights of early owners of land who have later been driven from it, or bought out of it, or confined to it, is one that haunts most of the world today.

It is, therefore, worthwhile today to think of who in this world is truly thankful—and for what. It is necessary to wonder about Jews who are thankful in Jerusalem, and Moslems or Christians who dispute the justice of that gratitude; to try to resolve, somehow, the dilemma of whites on black lands in Africa and blacks who want the land returned; to consider the plight of Polynesians dominated by whites and Orientals in the islands they discovered; to ponder the question of the French in Canada, the Welsh and Scottish in Britain, of Irish and Ulstermen, of Greeks and Turks on Cyprus.

There is, perhaps, no major area in the world that does not know, and suffer from the conflicting claims of what is, and what used to be. And only to the extent that such claims are examined with reason and humanity can such an area be truly thankful for what it enjoys, truly hopeful for what it hopes to enjoy.

The Cubans Are Coming!

Last week was Cuba Alarm Week in Washington. A White House briefing painted a disturbing picture of a coordinated Cuban-Soviet attempt to subvert a dozen African countries. And then Robert Byrd, the Senate majority leader, chimed in with a warning that Havana's African connection might jeopardize Senate ratification of the SALT agreement with the Soviet Union. Since Cubans were in Africa "at the bidding" of Moscow, he said, Moscow should bid them leave.

These were but two more episodes in a sorry record of obsession with Cuba, running back through four administrations. If North Americans would take a cooler look, they would see a relationship between Havana and Moscow that is far more complex than the simple servant-master image offered by Sen. Byrd. They would also see Cuban policies that differ substantially from those of more than a decade ago.

While Che Guevara lived, Cuba tried to spread revolution to mainland Latin America—not at Moscow's bidding but out of its own revolutionary zeal. It failed. By contrast, Cuba's African involvement in this decade aims to support governments, not to undermine them. That support is spelled out in duly ratified and publicized treaties.

The trouble, in Washington's view, lies in the identity of some of those governments, notably that of Agostinho Neto in Angola, which the United States, virtually alone, still does not recognize. The Ford administration supported Mr. Neto's opponents in the scramble for power after Portugal relinquished its hold in 1974. Cuban forces, with Soviet logistic and financial support, came initially to fight against South African invaders, and stayed on to help fight Mr. Neto's domestic enemies. Now 19,000 strong (their ranks enlarged by several thousand in recent months), they are evidently defending the Neto regime against the continuing insurgency. Their sheer numbers are worrisome to Washington, and to some African governments, which fear they will be used to intervene elsewhere.

Those fears were reflected in the administration's briefing last week, which noted that several hundred of the Cubans were recently flown from Angola to Ethiopia, Moscow's new ally in the Horn of Africa.

presumably to train Ethiopians in the use of Soviet weapons against invading Somalia. They may well have gone wholly at Moscow's urging. Yet Fidel Castro seems to believe that despite its brutality, the revolutionary government in Ethiopia is a genuinely popular modernizing force. And in the eyes of most African leaders, the Ethiopians are fighting a just war to preserve their country's territorial integrity.

Take away the massive presence in Angola, and the rest of Havana's African involvement, even including Ethiopia, is very much a conventional foreign aid program—light on cash, because Cuba is poor, but heavy on technical assistance—and with striking parallels to Israel's involvement in black Africa during the 1960s. Like Israel then, Cubans today are particularly welcome in Africa because they come from a developing country, shun amenities and empathize with the people whom they assist. Israel's political purpose was to leap over the wall of Arab hostility. Cuba's seems to be to play a role of Third-World leadership that might compensate for its relative isolation in the Western Hemisphere.

Reasonably enough, the Carter administration wants Havana to thin out its troops in Angola. If the Neto regime still needs 19,000 Cubans to hold its own against internal opposition, its popular base may be questioned. But to blow up the Cuban presence in Africa into a barrier against normal relations with the United States, as the administration has done, is merely cynical opportunism.

The administration is being pressed by opposition to the Panama Canal treaties, to SALT, to more normal relations with China, to the withdrawal of U.S. troops from South Korea and, indeed, to its effort to resume diplomacy with Cuba. Talking tough about Cubans in Africa is no doubt a cheap way to score political points; the domestic dividends are immediate while the costs in Havana are hard to measure. Recent U.S. history, however, provides ample warning of the harm of such scare talk. As for the nations of Africa, they can surely sound their own alarms when they feel threatened by Cuba. Thus far they have not.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

International Opinion

Vance and South America

It was left to Mr. Vance (in his South American trip) . . . to take on the task of soothing ruffled feelings—and at the same time promoting the U.S. point of view. It is an exercise that required a good deal of tact, something that has not always been evident in U.S. dealings with their southern neighbors.

Mr. Carter's decision to emphasize the importance of human rights was in many ways one of the best things that could have happened to Latin America at this point. But blunt statements and arm-twisting from Washington were bound to upset touchy army men—just as they did the Kremlin—and Mr. Carter seems to have underestimated the sharpness of the reaction.

—From the Times (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

November 24, 1902

NEW YORK—The opera now succeeds the horse show as entertainment, and tomorrow evening the long season of 12 weeks will open at the Metropolitan. Everything is in readiness and there are few men or women prominent in New York social life who will be absent when the curtain rises on "Otello." New York has grown of late years to be such a music-loving city that the opening of the opera season intensifies a veritable army of people.

Fifty Years Ago

November 24, 1927

NEW YORK—Thanksgiving turkeys could have roasted almost in the sun yesterday when Old Sol sent the mercury up to 70 degrees Fahrenheit, setting a record as the hottest Nov. 23 in the history of the N.Y. Weather Bureau. The temperature rose 6 degrees in an hour. The Weather Bureau reports show the hottest previous Nov. 23 was in 1913, when the mercury touched 66 degrees. Predictions are that the unseasonal weather will continue over the weekend.



Israel's Time of Decision

By Abba Eban

JERUSALEM—The time has come for sharp transition—from rhetoric to diplomacy; from the public exchange of arguments to the private exchange of proposals; from the useless question, "Whose fault is it?" to the essential question, "How do we find remedy?"

Whatever Arabs and Israelis have to say to each other to illustrate their own exclusive virtue and each other's unlimited guilt has been said over and over again. The aim today is to state a higher level of mutual understanding. One of the greatest obstacles has been the absence of direct human discourse. This has never been a mere procedural defect capable of remedy by mediation. It has been both the cause and the result of deeper irrationalities with long roots in history.

It is a common attribute of Arabs and Israelis that they give unusual reverence to the past. But history is the enemy of Arab-Israeli reconciliation. The past is the adversary of the future. The vision that Arabs defend from their history has never included the idea of a Jewish sovereignty in the heart of the Middle East; a society impregnated with Jewish memories, saturated with Hebrew ideas, and inspired by a legacy outside the Arab experience.

Arab Drama

In the Arab historical drama, Jews appear always as the objects of tolerance or intolerance, never as the bearers of an autonomous political identity or as the heirs of a specific territorial heritage. In order to accommodate the idea of Israel's statehood, Arabs must make an effort of innovation, not merely of memory. Their intellectual ferment is authentic, and should not be taken lightly.

Similarly, the Jewish past, by virtue of its deeply tragic character, compels a spontaneous, irrefragable reaction to every situation. Many things in Jewish history are too terrible to be believed, but nothing in that history is too terrible to have actually happened.

Israelis, as the products of Jewish history, are more prone to see the dangers than the opportunities inherent in every set of circumstances. When the cold, stark refusal of contact is added to these historical burdens, reconciliation becomes objectively impossible. That is why Anwar Sadat's presence has a significance in its own right, irrespective of whether it has any operative results in the short term.

Even if the historic current were to stop where it is, we should have to conclude that something of importance has happened and that the Middle East will never be quite the same again. There are territorial, strategic and human components in the Arab-Israeli conflict, but these have never been its root cause. It is essentially a collision between two contradictory visions of the Middle East in history.

Discontinuity

In the Arab imagination, Israel is a symptom of discontinuity, a violation of the natural regional harmony. In the Israeli consciousness, Israel is a resumption of a primary current in the history of mankind.

The Middle East is not a

monolith of a single Arab color. It is a tapestry of many colors, of which the central thread was woven by Jewish experience centuries ago. It is hard to see how peace can be born in this world of contrasting visions, especially if its prospective parents never meet.

When the President of Egypt initiates an encounter with a sovereign Israel in its capital, the literature of denial becomes obsolete overnight. The alarm of the Arab hardliners is understandable, and even logical, within their own terms. A Middle East without Israel is a revolt against history and the law of nations.

With President Sadat's decision, the revolt comes to an end with inclusive dignity, and the Arab world comes face-to-face with a reality that it would have preferred to ignore.

For Egypt is not just one of 22 Arab states. It is nearly half of the Arab world in population, the only recognized center of its policy and culture. It is only because of Egypt's strength—and of Anwar Sadat's daring in 1973—that the Arab world has a credible military option. Without Egypt it is doubtful whether the Arab world can make either war or peace.

Tensions Reduced

A single visit does not replace the need for patient, weary negotiation. But if it reduces the exclusive pretensions of mediation, no harm is done. Even at its best, external mediation suffers from inherent limitations. It involves the Middle Eastern states in the predicaments of the mediators—in global tensions, in strategic rivalries, in the cold war or détente, in parliamentary maneuvers of international agencies, in the energy problem, or in the American-Soviet dialogue.

If external mediation were effective, these difficulties would be irrelevant. Nothing matters here as much as success. But modern diplomatic history contains no successes in the settlement of long-term political conflicts by mediation that seeks to replace direct discourse. Mediation that supplements and accompanies direct encounter is quite a different matter, and there will be acute need of this.

Israelis should not let their confidence obscure the fact that Mr. Sadat did not come here to make things easier for them. On the contrary, he accelerated the moment of painful truth. A discussion that has been rhetorical, semantic, procedural—a 10-year exercise in prenegotiation—will soon be focused not on words and gestures, but on concrete things.

The present Israeli government, pampered by what it inherited, especially by the serenity created in the disengagement agreements, has not yet been involved in a

single decision involving risk. But very soon the working papers will have to be specific: What exactly are the Arabs prepared to do about peace? What precisely can Israel do or not do about withdrawal? What will the Palestinian condition be within the peace context?

The Israeli government can prosper to the extent that it translates the slogan "Everything is negotiable" into credible attitudes and terms.

Abba Eban, a former Israeli foreign minister, is a Labor party member of the Knesset. He wrote this article for The New York Times.

Women and Sciences

The article (H.T., Nov. 14) about the lack of headway U.S. women are making in science says, "The statistics (on Nobel Prize-winners and membership of the National Academy of Sciences) indicate that opportunities for women in science are not growing."

Is that really what the statistics indicate? Maybe I'm unscientific, but to me they indicate that fewer women than men are interested in science.

Now, it seems there are going to be programs to "encourage" women to participate in science and to "encourage" their families with tools essential to many areas of scientific research.

Between 1901 and 1976, we learn from your article, over 98 per cent of Nobel science prize-winners and of new National Science Academies were men. Did they get where they got only because public money was spent to "encourage" them?

Are there really forces at work that "exclude" women from the sciences? The 60 women scientists you mention don't seem to have been "excluded" or even "discouraged." They wouldn't take so much as a night off—even when the female head of their program at the Office of Equal Opportunities tried to give them one.

The statistics show that 100 per cent of mothers are women. I suppose that indicates that opportunities for men in maternity are not growing.

D. SIMON HORFNER, Konstanz, West Germany.

Gov. Brown's Lessons

Joseph Kraft has made it clear from time to time that he is less than enthusiastic about President Carter, but his column (H.T., Nov. 19), praising Jerry Brown will be likely to win him many friends with the cliché he quotes from his meeting with the governor.

Kraft says the President should learn two lessons from him: "They (people) like to be left alone. They don't want some big fascist bureaucratic state pushing them around." And No. 2: "I looked at those who supported me. I lined up with my friends. I don't walk away from my base."

It is difficult to see how either "lesson" will help the President to solve the many difficult problems the country faces. "Fascist" is a smear word totally alien

Debate on Sanction Are They Effective

By Jonathan Power

LONDON—Lovers of paradox should note that during the League of Nations debate in 1935 on imposing sanctions against Italy for invading Abyssinia, the South African delegate not only cast his vote for an economic and military embargo but made a plea to Italy not to start a war which would split the world along the color line.

And ever since the debate has continued—are sanctions effective? David Owen, the British foreign secretary, for one is unsure. He points to the Abyssinian experience as reason for caution.

The historical evidence, however, suggests not the lesson of caution, but the need for determination. Sanctions to be effective should not be halfhearted. Sanctions did not work with Mussolini's Italy because of at least four major reasons: The failure to ban critical items like oil; the failure to obtain full compliance from Italy's neighbors, Hungary and Austria; the failure to involve non-League members, particularly the United States, and, most important of all, the failure to get sanctions in place early enough, before Italy had time to stockpile and build up its military forces.

Not Enforced

In more recent times Cuba and Rhodesia have survived sanctions. Again the reasons are fairly obvious. They were not enforced by all the main trading partners, and there was a big brother standing by to make sure that any difficulties caused by the sanctions would be alleviated.

South Africa, however, is not in the same position as Italy, Cuba or Rhodesia. It is a country whose interests are in the UN Security Council, South Africa will find there are no friendly border states ready to help with supply routes. There will be no divisions among the big powers to play on. Iran, South Africa's principal oil supplier, will not want to find itself isolated by either its OPEC or Western allies. Moreover, as South Africa deals with this external pressure, it will have to cope with an internal threat, exacerbated by the threatening unemployment as sanctions bite.

South Africa, it is true, does have two counter-weapons—first, the effect of sanctions on its trading partners, particularly Britain, whose exports to South Africa (about \$250 million) are a significant part of the country's economy.

This is a difficult but not insuperable problem. South Africa takes only 2.5 per cent of Britain's total exports. The effect on jobs in Britain is likely to be less severe than it has been in the recent downturn of the textile industry in the face of overseas competition. Moreover, the windfall revenues of North Sea oil

could be seen as an unenviable way of making an unenviable burden more bearable.

The second card in South Africa's favor is its potential industrial self-sufficiency, too, has been overstated. Africa may have up to two a half years of oil supply sealed mineshafts. But what pens after that runs out?

South Africa claims to be earning 90 per cent of the investment it needs. The 10 per cent, it is inferred, neither here nor there. But of the argument presented Harry Oppenheimer, the 8 African mining magnate, that increasing sophistication of 8 African industry demands a intensive use of capital, achieve further increases in put, he says, is going to require proportionately more capital in the past. This can only come from outside.

The analysis so far still leaves us with the big question unanswered: Would sanctions, if effective, force South Africa change its apartheid practices? The line of reasoning that sanctions would solidify opposition behind the hardliners is a plausible one. This was the effect of sanctions on Italy, Cuba, Rhodesia. And recall, too, the League of Nations June 30, 1936, that seemed to have encouraged it to use poison gas to hasten conquest.

Changes

There is, however, at much evidence on the other. Mussolini is reported by his interpreter to have said in that if the League had extended sanctions to include oil, he would have had to withdraw Ethiopia "within a week." South Africa itself we know sports boycotts and the pressure by the business community compelled concessions. Like the African workers' strike 1973 and the more recent 80 students' boycotts can both be credited for a number of changes.

But even if the South Africa appear to buck the same pressure the West has no native but to go on using it. They are the only way of giving credit with its African. In the event of a race war, credit will be badly needed, else can the West hope to minimize the carnage and deaths that would be the carnage of a military showdown? All this said, the West is in no hurry to use its economic weapons. What the arms embargo and the facto economic embargo (by the falling investment, mate), the whites have a digest at the present. If significant changes are to be by the summer of 1978, turning of the sanctions will be an unavoidable necessity.

Letters

to the present administration's method of operation and "living up with my friends," especially after Watergate, is scarcely a prescription for good leadership. This kind of talk serves more to dampen the public than to enlighten them. But we like to think that in the future both the governor and Kraft will have something more constructive to say.

ALFRED E. DAVIDSON, Paris.

View of Hitler

Jean Lorent's disclosure (H.T., Oct. 31) that Hitler was his father and "to let the world know that Hitler was not impotent" would only prove that Hitler was not sterile.

Hitler was rather unlucky in his sexual affairs. He caught according to Dr. Arvid-Davies, the eminent London veterinarian—syphilis from a Jewish prostitute in Vienna in 1910 and had to have anti-syphilitic treatment off and on for the next 20 years and it is not certain that he has been ever completely cured.

The love affair with his niece, Angela (Geli), Reichsmarchal ended with her unexplained suicide in 1931. But there exists no record to disprove the belief that Hitler was in fact impotent.

EDMUND RONALD, M.D., Bordighera, Italy.

Blowing a Fuse

As an Englishwoman I find U.S. intransigence in the face of the world energy crisis very threatening indeed.

Americans, it seems, are very good at throwing their weight

about, but not at pulling it weight, even for their own. To oppose quite deliberately Congress the request of the United States to the full his own conserving campaign, when rest of the Western world struggling to do just that, at the height of stupidity, mention discourtesy, to the leader of the U.S. nation.

Could it be the U.S. needs a taste of austerity? Britain and the rest of Europe suffered during World War, when the bombs fell and starvation, to bring them to senses?

The Arabs are penitents all with their black-and-white policy. It is time the United States helped the rest of the free world to combat that black-and-white cutting down on their consumption of that commodity.

One way, of course, would be to buy a small British model. It is such a saving on fuel.

PAMELA MANSON, London.

Farewell to A&F

Re the demise of Abernethy & Finch (H.T., Nov. 17): Anyone living in the northern United States before World Wars I and II and who held a flaking rod or gun hand will be saddened by the demise of this great store. Once worked a month week on duty on an uncle's farm to buy a set of four A&F's. And no more paved over ever traversed their threshold.

DAVID G. HENSH, Paris.

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PARIS, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1977

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OECD Deficit Seen Falling By \$5 Billion

Current Account Gap Put at \$25 Billion

PARIS, Nov. 23 (AP-DJ).—Monetary officials expect the current account deficit of members of the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development to decline to about \$25 billion next year from an anticipated \$30 billion in 1977, according to sources close to a meeting of the OECD's specialized working group on balance of payments questions.

A \$25-billion deficit would compare with a deficit of \$25.5 billion in 1976.

The United States is expected to have a current deficit, including official transfers, of some \$30 billion in 1978, up from an anticipated \$18-billion deficit this year. This compares with near balance in 1976 and a surplus of \$1.7 billion in 1975.

A big question mark at the one-day meeting was whether other OECD member countries would benefit from the continued large U.S. deficit next year. According to one school of thought among delegates, the U.S. deficit would be fully accounted for by members of the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries.

Fred Bergsten, U.S. Treasury under secretary for international affairs, said there was "great sympathy" among delegates at the meeting for the efforts of the Carter administration to get the energy program through Congress.

Mr. Bergsten told reporters that although it was generally recognized that it would be some years before the energy program would substantially reduce the U.S. trade deficit, passage of the bill would have a major effect on a return of confidence in the dollar.

Japan, West Germany, the Netherlands and Switzerland would continue to show surpluses next year but somewhat lower than those recorded in 1977, conference sources said.

They remarked that the OECD's current account deficit next year would again hurt the smaller members.

Japan Reacts to Tough U.S. Trade Demands

By William Chapman

TOKYO, Nov. 23 (WP).—One prominent newspaper called it "shocking" while another said the Americans were "overbearing." A Japanese official called it "interference" in Japan's domestic affairs, and in some quarters it was being viewed as comparable to the "Nixon shocks" that rattled Japan in the early 1970s.

These were the visible parts of the Japanese reaction to a visit by a U.S. trade delegation that left here Monday after three days of intense talks on the international trade crisis and what Japan ought to do about it. Their demands and the blunt language in which they were phrased left the Japanese indignant.

"The behavior of the U.S. negotiators... was shocking because they tried to intimidate and almost dictate terms to this country," said an editorial in the influential Yomiuri Shimbun.

"Many Japanese could hardly believe that this was the attitude of a supposedly friendly nation and ally. The negotiators attempted to bring Japan to its heels and not win concessions."

Others disagreed. One Japanese diplomat said he assumed that the U.S. mission was intended primarily for domestic consumption—an attempt by the Carter administration to ward off rising protectionist pressures at home by showing a willingness to "get tough" with Japan.

Another thought the United States merely wanted to shift attention from its own economic sluggishness, and that theme was echoed in the press. "The United States has become so overbearing that we suspect it hopes, through attacking Japan, to soften criticisms by other countries of the United States," declared an editorial in the Asahi Shimbun.

In the end, Japan made no commitments. Its response was a promise to study seven ways of increasing imports, most of which had been made public before the U.S. mission came. Among them were increasing imports of oil and uranium and the reduction of tariffs on a number of other items.

As viewed through Japanese eyes, all that the Americans were asking was that Japan stop doing those things which have made it affluent in the past two decades—and to ditch a few of its free-enterprise institutions in the process. It did not help that the demands came from a relatively low-level U.S. mission headed by a young and—to the Japanese—unexperienced lawyer from the office of the U.S. special trade representative.

What the lawyer, Richard Rivers, asked was that Japan announce promptly how and when it will get rid of the large trade surplus, that Japan permanently revise its trading patterns to bring in more imports, and that Premier Takeo Fukuda stimulate

the country's economy so that other nations can find bigger markets here.

None of these was a totally new idea, but the Fukuda government and the press were taken aback at having them presented in what they considered an abrasive manner. One Japanese official said the government had anticipated a series of "low-key" discussions designed primarily to pave the way for more decisive meetings when Robert Strauss, the special trade representative, comes to call in December. More charitable than other officials, he said he thought the confrontation which developed was perhaps the result of "inexperience."

At the very end of the talks, U.S. officials insisted that they had not presented Japan with "demands," merely with suggestions, and denied they had come in a mood of confrontation. They had only wanted to acquaint officials here with the seriousness of protectionism in the United States and the rest of the world, they said.

That is not how the Japanese read it. They saw it as an imperious ultimatum to rearrange their economy and to jettison their successful ways of doing business, all by government fiat. The Asahi Shimbun posed the Japanese bewilderment and irritation this way: "Does the United States believe Japan is a totalitarian state which can restructure its foreign trade and economy on short notice by a government order?"

U.S. Rejects Transatlantic Cable Project

Agency Turns Down Europe and AT&T

By William H. Jones

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23 (WP).—American Telephone & Telegraph Co., five other U.S. international communications carriers and two dozen European nations were rebuffed by the Federal Communications Commission yesterday in a 6-1 decision blocking construction of a new transatlantic telephone cable.

The FCC said current communications satellites are adequate to handle existing traffic and declined permission for the telephone companies to invest in another cable before 1985.

However, the regulatory agency said it could review its decision in future years if evidence is supplied showing that a new cable—which would be the seventh between America and Europe—is necessary.

Yesterday's tentative decision, which will come before the commission for a final vote Nov. 30, was denounced immediately by AT&T, which said higher rates and reduced service quality would be the results.

AT&T and the international carriers, as well as the communications agencies of European nations, have been seeking approval to construct a new cable in 1981. Their petitions were opposed by Communications Satellite Corp. and the FCC staff, who argued that existing satellites could handle potential traffic.

Six installed The sixth Atlantic cable went into service last year after an initial investment of more than \$150 million.

Ironically, the foreign government agencies that seek the new cable are the same agencies that cooperate with Comsat in an international telecommunications consortium that operates the satellite system.

Representatives of the European nations came to Washington to participate in congressional hearings on the matter, to emphasize their concern that the FCC consider them as well as American communications users in making a decision.

The Europeans argued that a new cable would be less costly in the long run and that it would be a mistake to rely on satellites primarily for overseas service, in terms of providing alternative communications flexibility.

AT&T said adoption of a future telecommunications policy that relies upon satellites could lead to the demise of the U.S. submarine cable industry with an adverse impact on development of new technology.

Currently, about 60 per cent of North Atlantic traffic is handled by satellite—a share that has been growing. AT&T and its associates have favored a 50-50 split.

Dollar Slumps to New Lows

Market Turmoil Is Seen

PARIS, Nov. 23 (AP-DJ).—The dollar again plunged into low territory against the Swiss franc and the West German mark today as the foreign exchange market moved toward a state of "a state of confusion."

Continental central bank action was required. At Frankfurt alone, the bank bought an estimated \$1 billion—believed to be as much as the dollar reached an all-time low of 2,280 marks.

The Swiss National Bank was also an apparent purchaser of the U.S. currency.

"It looks like developing into a state of turmoil between now and the end of the year," said one dealer at a major London-based U.S. bank.

"The situation is serious," a dealer at a large British bank asserted. "At one stage things were looking frightening. The dollar fell to 2,180 Swiss francs and people were still selling dollars," he added.

Dealers said the surging yen led the market. In general, due to the close of the Tokyo market for a holiday and thus the lack of any support intervention by the Bank of Japan, condition were said to be ripe for the dollar to plunge through the psychological 240-yen barrier.

The U.S. fund proceeded to fall to an interday low of 238.50 yen before partially rebounding to finish at 239.75 yen, down 30 points on the day.

"Expecting the dollar to fall below 240 yen, a larger-than-normal amount of commercial transactions were brought forward," said one trader. "The dollar is very, very weak and the market is very nervous."

"This is not the result of speculation. There's a reluctance to speculate for fear the central banks will take action (to reverse the dollar's course). People are not very short of dollars," argued the dealer. Instead, he cited heavy commercial sales of dollars, reflecting excess dollar liquidity in the international money market, possibly caused by recent surges in U.S. money supply growth or huge U.S. trade deficits.

The market abounded with rumors of imminent action by the Japanese monetary authorities to halt the appreciation of their currency. However, one Japanese official late today in Tokyo denied speculation that they plan to close the Tokyo foreign exchange market tomorrow. Other reports claimed that the Bank of Japan will heavily defend the 240 yen/dollar rate.

The yen's surge against the dollar tended to drag down the U.S. unit against most other major currencies.

The dollar fell to a new low against the deutsche mark, finishing at 2,281.50 marks compared with 2,235 marks yesterday—the previous low. During the day, the dollar fell to 2,280 marks.

Against the Swiss franc, the dollar slipped below 2.19 francs to end the day at 2.188 francs, down 60 points from its prior all-time low set yesterday.

The dollar also lost ground against the French franc at 4.8470 francs, down 30 points from its overnight rate, and against the guilder at 2,465 guilders, down 30 points.

Sterling, meanwhile, firmed to \$1.6195, up 20 points.

U.S. Firms to Rely On Internal Financing

NEW YORK, Nov. 23 (Reuters).—Few U.S. companies anticipate problems in raising the funds they need over the next three years because of greater reliance on internal financing, a Conference Board study shows.

Based on a survey of 250 financial executives, the study said a major reason for the greater use of internally generated funds is expectation of an upswing in corporate earnings between now and 1980.

Markets Closed

Stock exchanges and banks in Japan were closed Wednesday for a national holiday. All banks and markets will be closed in the United States Thursday, Thanksgiving Day.

Slight EEC Economy Upturn May Be Aiding Jobless Rate

BRUSSELS, Nov. 23 (AP-DJ).—The rise in unemployment in the European Economic Community slowed a little in October, possibly because of a slight revival in economic activity which seems to be shaping in the fourth quarter.

The number of persons registered as unemployed rose 0.3 per cent to 5,986,000 at the end of October from 5,969,000 a month ago. In September, the rise was 1.2 per cent and in August it had been 2.6 per cent.

The EEC Commission, in its latest monthly report on the economic situation, noted that after the summer break business activity was no longer worsening. The Commission even predicted a slight revival in the fourth quarter.

Gold Price Rise To \$159.50 May Signal Confidence

LONDON, Nov. 23 (AP-DJ).—The price of gold in London today closed at \$159.50 an ounce, up from \$158.75 the previous day, in a further rally that reflects some renewed confidence, dealers said.

But the bottoming-out, that started yesterday of the recent decline may be only short term, one dealer said.

The key to medium term prospects for bullion will now be based on how well gold can maintain the rally and whether the price can get above a resistance level of \$160 an ounce, he added.

"Several times recently when it got to this level people became nervous and switched to profit-taking selling," he recalled.

Another dealer said that the London market might be able to rise further tomorrow in view of the Thanksgiving holiday closure in New York, the center from which much of the selling had been originating.

Salzgitter Sales Drop

SALZGITTER, West Germany, Nov. 23 (AP-DJ).—The government-owned Salzgitter AG, which is engaged in steel, shipbuilding and engineering, said that sales declined 6.3 per cent to 3.3 billion marks in the year ended Sept. 30, and the net loss for the year was worse than the previous year. The company did not give figures on the fiscal 1977 loss.

British Balance of Payments May Return to a Deficit

By Second Half of Next Year

LONDON, Nov. 23 (AP-DJ).—Britain's current account balance of payments may return to deficit in the second half of 1978 despite the benefits of North Sea oil, a private-sector forecasting organization said today.

Item Club, a group that makes use of the British Treasury's economic computer model, forecast a \$500-million current account surplus for the first half of next year and a \$250-million deficit for the second six months.

In contrast, the Treasury's October forecast using the same model showed \$750-million surpluses in both halves of 1978.

In making its forecast, the Treasury assumed no change in sterling's rate of exchange, which was then \$1.72. Item Club, however, assumed the exchange rate would peak at \$1.94 in the fourth quarter of 1978 and then decline to \$1.82 by the end of 1978.

On a trade-weighted basis, Item Club assumes that the pound will appreciate 4.75 per cent over the next 12 months and decline by 5 per cent in the following year.

The differing Item Club and Treasury current account forecasts were also attributable to two other significant differences

in assumptions: Whereas the Treasury assumed 10 per cent average earnings growth in Britain during the current wage round, Item Club assumed a 15-per-cent rise. Moreover, the Treasury assumed more buoyant world trade growth over the next two years.

Using a more optimistic world trade growth variant, the movement into deficit by Britain's current account could be delayed until the second half of 1979.

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N.Y. Stock Prices Inch Up

Despite Some Profit-Taking

NEW YORK, Nov. 23 (REUTERS).—Prices on the New York Stock Exchange closed higher today despite profit-taking in blue chip issues.

The Dow Jones industrial average was ahead 0.78 points to 433.50. It was up 0.88 at 3 p.m. Some 1,040 issues gained against about 430 decliners.

Volume totaled 23.16 million shares compared with 28.6 million yesterday.

Brokers said buying continued to be stimulated—as it was yesterday—by the government report of a moderate rise in the consumer price index. The October index was reported to have gained at a 3.6 per cent annual rate for the third straight month.

Analysts had generally expected a larger increase.

Brokers said buying also resulted from a steady money policy course by the Federal Reserve which has been accompanied by steady interest rates.

The Fed's money market moves today showed no change in its target rate of an average 6 1/2 per cent on key federal funds.

Brokers added that the industrial index was held back today by profit-taking on yesterday's gain of 6.41 points. They also said some investors were interested in lightening their positions prior to the Thanksgiving holiday—and a long weekend for some.

Oil-related stocks were up, a move analysts attributed to feelings that an energy bill compromise will emerge that is more favorable to the industry than had previously been expected.

Celtek Oil rose 1 3/4 to 159, Soldo 2 5/8 to 78, Smith International 1 5/8 to 23 7/8, Moore McCormack 1 1/4 to 31 1/8 and Reading & Bates 1 to 25.

Mr. Reading said. The situation is even worse when finished manufactured goods alone are considered, he noted.

In contrast, since 1970, the volume of British exports of goods and services has tended to rise only 0.85 percentage point gain in the volume of world trade.

Thus, although Britain's rate of inflation is expected by the Item Club forecast to slow to 6 per cent by mid 1978 and to remain around that level throughout the next 18 months, the country's expected real growth rate of around 3 per cent in both 1978 and 1979 will be too slow to cut unemployment, but too fast to prevent the current account from moving back into deficit, Mr. Reading said.

Earnings Forecast

In another report today, the London Business School's center for economic forecasting said that average earnings in Britain will rise by 15 per cent to 16 per cent during the year after formal wage controls ended last July 31.

The center termed "unrealistic" the government's official forecast based on an earnings increase of 10 per cent.

The center also said British short-term interest rates will rise to the region of 7 to 8 per cent over the next few weeks due to money supply considerations.

The October mini-budget and floating of the pound will result in faster growth in output, rising by 2.1 per cent next year, and a lower rate of inflation, slowing to 11.1 per cent in 1978, the center forecast. But unemployment is still expected to top 1.5 million every year up to 1981, it added.

All of these securities having been sold, this announcement appears as a matter of record only.

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November 3, 1977

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NYSE Nationwide Trading (3 O'clock) Nov. 23[illegible]

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هكذا من الأهل

Amex Nationwide Trading (3 O'clock) Nov. 23

Stock	High	Low	Div	Yld	P/E	100s	High	Low	Div	Yld	P/E	100s	High	Low	Div	Yld	P/E	100s
3M	27 1/2	27 1/4	1.00	4.0	10.0	100	27 1/2	27 1/4	1.00	4.0	10.0	100	27 1/2	27 1/4	1.00	4.0	10.0	100
IBM	115 1/4	115 1/8	4.00	5.0	15.0	100	115 1/4	115 1/8	4.00	5.0	15.0	100	115 1/4	115 1/8	4.00	5.0	15.0	100
GE	28 1/4	28 1/8	1.00	4.0	10.0	100	28 1/4	28 1/8	1.00	4.0	10.0	100	28 1/4	28 1/8	1.00	4.0	10.0	100
AT&T	44 1/4	44 1/8	2.00	5.0	15.0	100	44 1/4	44 1/8	2.00	5.0	15.0	100	44 1/4	44 1/8	2.00	5.0	15.0	100
Amex	115 1/4	115 1/8	4.00	5.0	15.0	100	115 1/4	115 1/8	4.00	5.0	15.0	100	115 1/4	115 1/8	4.00	5.0	15.0	100
...

Stock	High	Low	Div	Yld	P/E	100s	High	Low	Div	Yld	P/E	100s	High	Low	Div	Yld	P/E	100s
3M	27 1/2	27 1/4	1.00	4.0	10.0	100	27 1/2	27 1/4	1.00	4.0	10.0	100	27 1/2	27 1/4	1.00	4.0	10.0	100
IBM	115 1/4	115 1/8	4.00	5.0	15.0	100	115 1/4	115 1/8	4.00	5.0	15.0	100	115 1/4	115 1/8	4.00	5.0	15.0	100
GE	28 1/4	28 1/8	1.00	4.0	10.0	100	28 1/4	28 1/8	1.00	4.0	10.0	100	28 1/4	28 1/8	1.00	4.0	10.0	100
AT&T	44 1/4	44 1/8	2.00	5.0	15.0	100	44 1/4	44 1/8	2.00	5.0	15.0	100	44 1/4	44 1/8	2.00	5.0	15.0	100
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Closing Prices, Nov. 23, 1977

Stock	High	Low	Div	Yld	P/E	100s	High	Low	Div	Yld	P/E	100s
3M	27 1/2	27 1/4	1.00	4.0	10.0	100	27 1/2	27 1/4	1.00	4.0	10.0	100
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GE	28 1/4	28 1/8	1.00	4.0	10.0	100	28 1/4	28 1/8	1.00	4.0	10.0	100
AT&T	44 1/4	44 1/8	2.00	5.0	15.0	100	44 1/4	44 1/8	2.00	5.0	15.0	100
...

Montreal Stocks

Quotations in Canadian funds

Stock	High	Low	Div	Yld	P/E	100s	High	Low	Div	Yld	P/E	100s
3M	27 1/2	27 1/4	1.00	4.0	10.0	100	27 1/2	27 1/4	1.00	4.0	10.0	100
IBM	115 1/4	115 1/8	4.00	5.0	15.0	100	115 1/4	115 1/8	4.00	5.0	15.0	100
GE	28 1/4	28 1/8	1.00	4.0	10.0	100	28 1/4	28 1/8	1.00	4.0	10.0	100
AT&T	44 1/4	44 1/8	2.00	5.0	15.0	100	44 1/4	44 1/8	2.00	5.0	15.0	100
...



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ACROSS		32 Dismounted	26 Up to the
1 Babushka		54 Desert	grunails
6 — package		57 Last line of	27 Alabama city
10 Attend Easter			28 After due
14 Hawaiian tree		60 Sommer	Arrow poison:
15 Vicinity		61 Jane Austen	Var.
16 Inevitable		heroina	30 Cicero's
17 Start of a four-		62 Elke the bet	"How far?"
line verse		63 Exploit	31 Ne plus — (acme)
20 Cannes season		64 Bridge	32 Dickinson
21 "Do — others		65 Witch of —	or Post
			37 Those with wills
22 Bill collector			38 Crores
23 — Fall, Irish			39 — of lamb
Crusade Stone		DOWN	41 Dexterity
24 Gardner	1 Ump's call		44 Caught red-
25 Second line of	2 Don't put this		handed
verse	before Dobbin		45 Volcano: Ger.
33 Jug	3 Ifly plant		"Where — now,
34 Puerto Rican	4 Part of a basket		the glory and the
export	5 Bone between		dressin'?"
35 City near	knee and ankle		Workworth
Murksh	6 Yalie's rival		47 Mother
36 Libelous account	7 Jason's ship		50 Speechless with
37 Massenet opera	8 One of Olds's		reverence
39 Novelist	cars		51 Far: Comb.
Vlaud's pen name	9 Tympana		form
40 Belief	10 Smoothing tool		52 Anesthesia of
41 Scurch	11 Rack's partner		of give
42 Viscount's	12 Gull's cousin		53 — master
superior	13 Take a hard		54 Key-street
43 Third line of	look		misap
verse	14 Blue dye		55 Pedro's pittance
44 River isles	15 Clops or beaks		27 West of
45 Part of N.A.	16 Worm form with		Boston
46 "The Scourge	distant or poise		58 Elae, unit
of God"	26 Kind of hyv		59 Conduet

	G	P		G	P		
ALGAEVE	12	33	Clear	MADRID	6	43	Clear
AMSTERDAM	12	33	Clouds	MILAN	7	50	Clear
ANKARA	10	30	Cloudy	MILAN	1	54	Foggy
ATHENS	20	46	Cloudy	MONTREAL	2	32	Cloudy
BAGDAD	21	70	Clear	MOSCOW	5	36	Clear
BALGRADE	22	47	Clear	MURICH	2	36	Snow
BELIN	5	41	Cloudy	NEW YORK	5	41	Cloudy
BRUSSELS	8	70	Overcast	NICE	12	43	Clear
BUDAPEST	21	47	Foggy	PARIS	4	46	Rain
BUDAPEST	43	63	Overcast	PARIS	8	46	Rain
CASABLANCA	15	36	Cloudy	PRAGUE	4	39	Overcast
CONAGHERA	5	41	Cloudy	ROME	11	32	Cloudy
COSTA DE MARI	10	30	Cloudy	SOFIA	10	36	Cloudy
DUBLIN	9	46	Rain	STOCKHOLM	11	39	Foggy
EDINBURGH	8	46	Cloudy	TERRAN	—	38	Cloudy
GENOVA	10	46	Foggy	TEL AVIV	15	36	Cloudy
FRANKFORT	3	41	Rain	TUNIS	14	37	Cloudy
GENEVA	4	46	Cloudy	VIENNA	6	43	Cloudy
HERZOGENTHAUM	10	30	Snow	WARSAW	11	32	Cloudy
HITANDU	19	46	Cloudy	WASHINGTON	7	36	Cloudy
LAS PALMAS	30	66	Cloudy	MURICH	4	39	Cloudy
LEIDEN	11	32	Foggy				
LONDON	12	33	Overcast				
LOS ANGELES	11	51	Clear				

(Yesterday's readings U.S. Standard Time)
 * 1700 GMT others at 1200 GMT.

[illegible]

I SEE YOU'VE GIVEN UP TRYING TO SPEAR A WALRUS...

YOU SHOULD TRY ICE FISHING.

ALL YOU NEED IS SOMETHING TO CUT A HOLE IN THE ICE...

SCHULZ

RING

WHO COULD THAT BE AT 3 A.M.?

IS THIS 555-4088?

NO! THIS IS 311-1212!!

DIDN'T I EVEN GET ONE NUMBER RIGHT?!

PHIL WITTE

SARGE! WAKE UP! WINTER'S HERE!

HUH?

SO IT'S GOING TO BE ONE OF THOSE DAYS

MORRIS

[illegible]

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

YINCC

□ □ □ □ □ □ □ □

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KEVOE

□ □ □ □ □ □ □ □

CEEDIT

□ □ □ □ □ □ □ □

CHAPER

□ □ □ □ □ □ □ □

Answer: □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ **OUT**

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: CUNICE FUROR MOTION AFLOAT

Answer: The lady prizefighter was senseless—but sorry for foreign nations—
"OUT FOR THE COUNT!"

*"Registered as a newspaper at the Post Office"
 "Printed in America"*

R. Williams
11-24

"I DON'T CARE IF IT'S DARK OR WHITE MEAT,
LONG AS IT'S A TONGUESTEAK!!"

DEATH OF AN EXPERT WITNESS
By P. D. James. Scribner's 322 pp. \$3.95.

THE LUXEMBOURG RUN
By Stanley Ellin. Random House. 272 pp. \$3.95.

VITAL STATISTICS
By Thomas Chastatin. Times Books. 214 pp. \$3.95.

It happens to be a fine fall for mystery fiction—as if, after a number of tedious years, we've finally gotten the act out of Washington and back onto the shelves of rental libraries where it belongs—and I haven't even read Michael Gilbert's "Petrels at Sea" (Harper & Row, \$3.95) or Bertion Boncher's "Fog" (Doubleday, \$3.95), which are bound to be good.

Why is every mystery \$3.95? Adam Dalgleish doesn't tell us. Commander Dalgleish of Scotland Yard finally shows up on page 73 of P.D. James's seventh novel. He writes poetry and solves murder. P.D. James writes mysteries, and she's the first to give us a portrait of England's Home Office, and its female Her previous mysteries—notably "Stroud for a Nightingale" and "The Black Tower"—have caused critics to compare her to Dorothy Sayers and Ngaio Marsh, and for once the critics are right. In "Death of an Expert Witness," she's at it for a longer scene in a laboratory in Los Angeles than Sayers did for Oxbridge and Marsh managed for the London theater world. She fairly wallows in motives, technicalities, eccentricities, venom and defeat.

Everybody has one reason or another to want Dr. Lorrimer, a senior biologist, dead. Nobody has much of an alibi. We are, in fact, supposed to be the relevant persons before the murder, and, skillfully, allowed by the author to listen in on Dalgleish as he is led to and ambles to a resolution. The science is neat. The characters are permitted to be complicated. Ambitions and disappointments in an institutional skeinset are cynically manipulated. The pathological sex is just right. And

really, are. A writer of his loyal readers to know, peering himself until they are unimpaired. What is Freeling to the arrogance, will?

His "Gadget" refers to a clear device, the concept of the kidnapping, which requires the kidnapping of a young American, a man born American, a man who was in Germany with the scientist's father, and two children, by his wife, and a considerable fee. What begins as another of the atomic caper; we are that we would criticize the action for being in the line of account, excesses of science and tragedy, and the deficient marriage. I am sorry to Freeling is too smart to written a bad book. I am because having said so, seem to be approving of the order of Van der Valk.

"Vital Statistics" is Chestnut's fourth novel. Spammer is an ex-cop and whose character is a roughy like York. It is roughly like York's approach, city of Kiev, Batu, w Genghis's grandson, level in 1450. Spammer, or C would erase us, like V. Valk, with a magic scent. The city is garbage, as it of brought to us by the stewardesses, and we are safe in the morgue. It is a rude writer. His play, I guess in his own mind, is that it is so, why we deserve two such nice. If Dalgleish writes poems, swallows in blood. One, uncomfortably, of Olin.

John Leonard is on t. of The New York Times.

The New York Times
This list is based on, compiled
sales figures from 1,4
stores in every region in the
states. Weeks are not necessary
negative.

DRAFT SLED JAIL
 DEAR PUSK ARMY
 DOSE ACILE POPE
 OUTATTGEELEWS
 SUEE GIRL
 DEMON JAVEBITTO
 ACONN LATER EAU
 TORY HOPER JATT
 ELA GAVES RACER
 RELEASED OWNE
 LESS INCR
 DOWNATTREDEELS
 BOUD CONER TRIP
 ELSA ERIAN SCUE
 WEEP YORE SEED

On the disgraced deal North's opening bid was a weak 12-trump, showing 12-14 high-card points in the partners' suit. East doubted to show that his hand was better than the opening bidder, so West was able to make an imaginative double, knowing that his partnership held at least 23 high-card points.

The club cue was led, denying possession of the queen in the East-West style. South put up the king, losing to the ace, and did not make the mistake of continuing the suit. Instead, he shifted to low spade and the defense took three tricks there, with the jack, the ace overtaking the king, and the queen.

Now East cashed his club queen

South had to judge the king of the suit. Honors are reasoned brilliantly. If East held the diamond king, he have allowed West to win spade king in the hope of raking a diamond shift. So he had to hold the diamond and East, to view of his 4 of the heart ace. That made it able that West held the jack, for he would not have likely to double without a honor.

South therefore ruffed a second ace and led a trump to right in dummy. That won the ace and led his 10 of the heart, which was able to ruff the king and extract West's escaping 4 of down five.

NORTH
 ♠ —
 ♥ Q 8
 ♦ 10 9
 ♣ JS
 WEST
 ♠ J7
 ♥ K983
 ♦ —
 ♣ —
 SOUTH
 ♠ —
 ♥ K109532
 ♦ —
 ♣ —

NORTH
 ♠ 1054
 ♥ Q 8
 ♦ A Q 8
 ♣ K7972
 EAST
 ♠ 972
 ♥ A 78
 ♦ 1072
 ♣ A Q 62
 WEST
 ♠ KJ6
 ♥ J74
 ♦ K9843
 ♣ 109
 SOUTH
 ♠ 982
 ♥ K109532
 ♦ J 8
 ♣ 95

Both sides were vulnerable. The bidding:

North East South West
 1 NT DM 2 C DM
 West led the club five.

